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St., Boston, Mass.

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A. G. DRAPER.

N. May 24, 1865.

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N. May 27, 1865.
EUN STOVE Co.:
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yours, truly, RD PERKINS.

Sethodist E. Church,

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Orthodox Congress Jass.]

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P. CUSHMAN.

ugust 10, 1865.

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E WORLD

Four copies will be sent to one address for TWELVE jellars, if payment is made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be

plating to the pecuniary concerns of the pap-tireted (POST PAID), to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three [3" Adversariations of a square and over inserted three times at ten cents per line; less than a square, \$1.50 for fire insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertisements erted on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penno'rania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for Tax Liberaton. The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancia nittee, but are not responsible for any debts of the COMMITTEE WENDELL PRILLIPS, EDNERD QUINCY, ED BETS JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

PRES. LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The following is an extract from an unpublished lette from the late President Lincoln, addressed to Gen. Wads-worth, taking strong ground in favor of universal su-

frage :-"You desire to know, in the event of our comp

cess in the field, the same being followed by a layel and cheerful submission of the South, if universal samesty should not be accompanied by universal suffrage.

Now, since you know my private inclinations as to what
terms should be granted to the South, in the contingency mentioned, I will here add, that if our ouccess should thus be realised, followed by such desired results, I can't see-

if universal amnesty is granted—how, under the sireum-stances, I can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage, or, at least, suffrage on the basis of intelligence and mill-

How to better the condition of the colored race has long been a study which has attracted my serious and careful attention; hence I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pureoe in the premises, regarding it as a religious duty, as the nation's guardian of these people who have so heroleally vindicated their manhood on the battle-field, where, in amisting to save the life of the republic, they have demonstrated in blood their right to the ballot, which is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 47.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1816.

## Selections.

THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Taile Editor of the (London) Morning Advertiser. Sin: - The Times, through its contributor, "Histories, "has lately been commenting upon the cor-Sir:- The Times, through his contributor, "Final Prices," has lately been commenting upon the cor-gondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, Milyou allow me a few words on the other side, on the principle so long adopted by the Morning of giving a hearing to both sides of every

Mr. Adams's first charge against the British Govmment is, that immediately upon the proclamation of the blockade of the Southern ports of America, and by the Confederates, we declared belligerent notes in favor of those Confederates, who were in on rebellion against the United States. Earl Russell, "Historicus," and The Times maintain, on the other hand, that the act of the United States in proclaiming the blockade of certain ports held by the rebels, not only justified our Government in graning beligerent rights to the Confederates, but a manner forced us to do so. To this point alone I shall confine this letter, as this was the only one remmented upon by "Historicus" in his two letters

In the first place, then, I maintain that it is a principle of international law, that no nation whatever is under any obligation to grant belligerent rights to those who rise up in rebellion against a sourcegn State. Another nation may grant bellig-erent rights if it pleases; but this is not a necessary duty; and if it does so, it must take its account with being viewed by the sovereign State as having arted a most unfriendly part, especially if it can be shown that the declaration of belligerent rights to retels has been the direct cause of great loss of property to private individuals, and has been the as of needlessly prolonging the rebellion.

By declaring belligerent rights in favor of the Confederates, we gave the American rebels a flag. or recognized the flag which they had adopted as a lawful one. Without this recognition, on our part, of the rebel flag, every vessel sailing the ocean under their commission would have been regarded as a pirate craft, and would have been treated accordngly, not only by our own men-of-war, but by those of every civilized State. Had it not been for the granting by England of those belligerent rights, neither Mr. Laird, nor any other shipbuilder of the Mersey or Clyde, would have dared to supply the Contederates with a single ship of war; for such an act would have been felonious, rendering them accom-plices in piracy. The same act—that of supplying federates with war vessels, after the declaration of belligerent rights-was merely the contrajury that was done thereby

us now examine the reasons assigned by Earl Ressell and The Times for our declaration of belherent rights. The first reason alleged appears to be of a very futile nature. It is asserted that because there was war and fighting between the Federals and the Confederates, both parties were entitled to the privilege of being considered and leasted as the confederates. treated as lawful and equal belligerents. Such a maxim as this the English Government has no right Until the insurrection against the United States, we have always refused to grant belligerent rights to rebels until they had fully established their independence. When Hungary rose up against Austria, and drove the Austrians out of their country. England never thought of giving the Hunganans belligerent rights, which are, in reality, a quasi recognition of the rebel power as an independent State. When the Italians held Venice, and the Austrians blockaded that port, we did not proclaim beligerent rights in favor of the Venetians. In the last insurrection of Poland against Russia, the Emperor of the French, who wished to lead us into a war with Russia, proposed to us to declare belligerent rights in favor of the Poles. This proposal Earl Russia would be entitled to take offence at our doing so.

Now, do not those examples prove that we always considered it our privilege to judge, on all occasions, whether or not we should declare belligerent rights to those who had resen in insurrection against a sovereign State? These premises being settled, the Bext question is, why, or for what exceptional rea-sons, we granted belligerent rights to the Confeder-ates, we being at full liberty to grant those rights or According as we judged proper. The principal, indeed, the only reason assigned Earl Russell and "Historicus" for this ir, that

the United States having proclaimed a blockade of reveral harbors occupied by the rebels, this act was a full justification for the English Government placing the rebels upon a perfect equality with the sovereign States from which they had revolted, and bestowing upon them equal beligerent rights with our ally, that sovereign State. Such a doctrine is lantamount to saying, that whenever a sovereign State find. State finds it necessary, in order to subdue a body of rebels, to blockade a port which has fallen into possession of those rebels, neutral and friendly nations are justified by that act alone—the blockade of the rebel harbor—to grant the same belligerent rights to the rebels as would have belonged to an independent nation, whose harbors were blockaded by a foreign enemy. This is the sole argument, I repeat, of Earl Russell and "Historicus," and it is one directly contrary to the law of nations laid down by all the writers on international law. By these writers it is laid down that every nation is entitled to blockade a port occupied by rebels in the same way that it would blockade a foreign enemy's port. And I defy "Historicus" to point out a single passage in any writer on international law, which sates that this act of blockade places the rebels in any other legal position than they would have been, had the nort not been blockaded. directly contrary to the law of nations laid

he port not been blockaded. "Historicus" says that the United States, by blockading Charleston and Mobile, acquired the right of stopping and searching English vessels attempting to enter those harbors. There is no doubt of this for it is the search of t tempting to enter those harbors. There is no doubt of this, for it is the scknowledged law of blockade. But "Historicus" adds that England, being subjected to the inconveniences of this blockade, is entitled, on her part, to exercise all her rights as a neutral nation. This is also true. But the question is, what are those rights? Does our Government pretend to say that our rights as neutrals—because we are subjected to a legal blockade—are to encourage

and legalize rebels to issue letters of marque to ships built and armed in foreign ports, to attack, plunder, and burn the merchant vessels of our ally, or lessee of a farm, or sent to hard labor on streets, and that, without we conselves reaping the slightest benefit from it? Had we conselves derived the slightest benefit from this recognition of rebels, the law imposes unremunerated compulsory labor on there might have been some excuse for our conduct.

vessels of our ally, the United States.

In conclusion, I shall shortly point out the position in which Earl Russell has placed us by his American policy. He has announced, by his despatches, that whenever a sovereign State is obliged to blockade a port which rebels have taken possession of, the act of blockade entitles the rebels to hairs a maritime flag, and to be recognized as lawinjury from the carrying out of such a doctrine to take place by the admission of States clinging than England, with her commerce in every clime, and her merchant marine traversing every sea. Suppose another mutiny should take place in India, that the Hindoo rebels should obtain possession of some port, and that we should be obliged to blockade it. The doctrine laid down by Earl Russell would justify France and the United States to allow or wink at privateers being sent out from Bordeaux and New York, manned by Frenchmen or Ameri-cans, and having two or three Hindoo officers aboard tention of an act of Parliament, the Foreign Enlistment Act; and which carried along with it nothing but a fine or claim for damage, which the hipbuilders were willing to risk for immediate gain. Mr. Adams was therefore right in his despatch to Earl Russell, when he said that the granting belignest rights was the origin of all the injury which was done to American commerce and American contacts by the Alabama and other Confederate the flag of Green Erin, and to hire and engage and believed that Uncle Sam would give each of protections and to expect them. is proposition, and to prove that it was a necessary lish merchantmen in whatever quarter of the globe they might find them. JAMES AYTOUN.

St. Anne's Hill, Cork, Oct. 21, 1865.

### SOUTH CAROLINA RE-ESTABLISHING SLAVERY.

We have received a copy of the new Slave Code of South Carolina. A Commission was appointed at the request of the late Convention, by the Provisional Governor, to prepare a code for the regulation of labor and the protection and government of the colored population of the State. It is their remote the colored population of the State. It is their remote the colored population of the Legislature as a Bill, shortly to become a Law. Messrs. D. L. Wardlaw and Armistead Bort, compose the Commission, and put their names to the report. We do not doubt they have done the work they were expected and desired to do, and that their code is such a one as will in substance be enacted into statutes by the Legislature. It is of a character to suit the Northern temper, we must admonish Messrs. Wardlaw and Burt, and their master, Mr. Perry, that the publication of it before South Carolina is altogether reconstructed, seems a little premature. The strongest argument against reorganization with no other guaranty for the future than the Constitutional Amendment, is, that the freedom secured by it is only nominal. This code supplies abundant illustrations of the perils still impending over both the negro and the Union, under State Governments which shall be at liberty to disregard everything but the technical requirements of the amended Constitution. Nor does South Carolina mean to respect even those technical obligations. The amendment enacts that there shall be no involuntary servitude except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. The rode imposes We have received a copy of the new Slave Code

But no advantage accruing to ourselves from it, it can only be regarded—and such has it always been regarded by the citizens of the United States—as a wanton act of spite and ill-will towards a neutral Power, with whom we were continually professing to be on the most friendly terms. Power, with whom we were continually professing to be on the most friendly terms.

I shall now sum up the purport of this letter in the following propositions:—

I. According to international law, every sovering State has the right to proclaim a blockade of any port in its territory, which has fallen into the hands of rebels.

II. Such proclamation of blockade does not entitle, in any way, a neutral nation to declare beligerent rights in favor of such rebels, any more than if no such proclamation of blockade had been proclaimed.

III. A proclamation of belligerent rights in favor of rebels is a quasi recognition of those rebels, a feet and the laboration of the apprentice, the law gives the master authority "to inflict moderate (!) chastisement, and impose reasonable restraint, and to recapture him if he depart from his service." In the case of a free laboration of the service, and the laboration of the apprentice, the law gives the master authority "to inflict moderate (!) chastisement, and impose reasonable restraint, and to recapture him if he depart from his service." In the case of a free laboration in favor of such rebels, any more than if no such proclamation of blockade had been proclaimed.

III. A proclamation of belligerent rights in favor of rebels is a quasi recognition of those rebels, a declaration that those rebels have a legitimate right to separate from the parent State, and are thetefore entitled to be treated by all neutral nations as being on a complete footing of equality.

That is a very adroit way of putting it; but it is

therefore entitled to be treated by all neutral nations as being on a complete footing of equality.

IV. The proclamation of belligerent rights in favor of the Confederates not only did what has been stated in our third proposition, but was in a manner tantamount to the issuing of letters of marque, to any vessels which the Confederates might engage, to plunder, burn and destroy the merchant vessels of our ally, the United States.

In conclusion, I shall shortly point out the position in which Earl Russell has placed us by his American policy. He has announced, by his devenue and the savey of the United States.

American policy. He has announced, by his devenue and the savey of the united States was not necessary to be the friend and neighbor of the master, there will practically be no more limitation of punishment under this new Slave code than before the war under the old Slave code.

son of, the act of blockade entities the recess to boist a maritime flag, and to be recognized as lawful beligerents. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," says the proverb; and there is no nation in the world that will suffer more there is no nation in the world that will suffer more with some hint of the sort of reconstruction likely

### FREEDMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following most interesting and instructive details are from a letter to the Independent by a gentlemen connected with the Freedmen's Bureau in North

There are 350,000 freedmen in this State. for form's sake. These Hindoo Alabamas would this number, only 8,000 are dependent. This does attack our ships on the coast of Europe, in the same way as the Alabama and the Florida attacked the people, for the whites, who had all the land and

Col. W. issued a circular, telling the freedmen Col. W. issued a circular, telling the freedmen that the Government would divide no lands in this State among freedmen, and advised them to work with old masters, but make written contracts, and when they had earned money, they could buy land.

Two murder cases have been tried, and in each one the sentence has been a mere farce.

A woman (lovely young lady of good family!)

shot, in cold blood, a negro. The murder was proved a brutal one, of the first degree. The sentence was \$1,000 fine. Black makes a distinction in some men's minds, that degrees and sorrow of right.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

mission, and it is not improbable that it will in the end be admitted. I have seldom seen Congress struggle against power and hold out to the end.

On the future of the freedmen, the President talks well. He displays more sense than sentiment on the question, and means to solve the problem fairly.

## "NIGGER EQUALITY."

bugaboo:—

"Our country,' said that illustrious statesman, John Quincy Adams, 'began its existence by the universal emancipation of man from the thraldom of man." Amid the darkling storms of revolution, America proclaimed as its living faith the sublime creed of human equality. From out the rolling clouds of battle, the new Republic, as it took its place in the family of nations, proclaimed in the ear of all humanity that the poor, the humble, the sons of toil, whose hands were hardened by honest labor, were the equals, the peers, before the law, of kings and princes and nobles. This declaration of the rising Republic in the New World was an inspiration to the champions of popular rights in the Old World, and a hope to the people in whose hearts still lingered the dimly remembered accents of liberty. To men crushed in struggling for the rights of humanity that struggling for the rights of humanity that the subreme authority of the government in those States resume their proper place in the Union, and restoration is accomplished.

This, in brief, was the stand-point from which the President is appearant.

"However reticent he may be on some issues, he seems to have no reserve as to the policy he conceives to be the true one to bring back the insurgent States. He discussed the position of those States and their people with great interest and occasional warmth, and with a frankness that left no doubt as to his purpose. He holds that they were never out of the Union; that secession, however accomplished as a fact, cannot be accomplished in law; that the supreme authority of the government in those States resume their proper place in the Union, and restoration is accomplished.

This, in brief, was the stand-point from which the President discussed the question of reconstruction. they have done to work they were expected and that their code is such as one as the property of the part of the code is such as one as the property of the part of the code is such as one as the property of the part of the code is such as one as the property of the part of the code is such as one as the property of the part of the code is such as one as the property of the part of the code is such as one as the property of the part of the code is such as one as the property of the part of the code is such as the part of the code is such

mence was \$1,000 fine. Black makes a distinction in some men's minds, that destroys all sense of right and justice.

A mas shot a negro dead. The negro bad taken a horse to ride. White man shouldered his gun and started in the same direction, and met the negroe of the South to vote is, that they are not prepared for the proper exercise of that right. What are you doing with that horse, you black "What are you doing with that horse, you black "Nothing, massa; I gwine home now; went to do some business for you."

"Nothing, massa; I gwine home now; went to do some business for you."

"Nothing massa; I gwine home now; went to do some business for you."

"Nothing massa; I gwine home now; went to do some business for you."

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"Nothing massa; I gwine home now; went to do some business for you."

"Nothing massa; I gwine home now; went to do some business for you."

"Nothing massa; I gwine home went went and engage in public affaira. They may not be as intelligent as these, but when will they become intelligent as these, but when will have been will engage in public affaira. They may not a degree to the faira. They may not be as intelligent as these, but when will engage in public affaira. They may

raised about 900,000 Rs. cotton, 57,000 bbls. turpentine, 32,715 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels potatoes, 5,800 bbls. tar.

We have in the State 14 hospitals, reporting to us for the first quarter—July, August, September—2,860 deaths. We have aided 5,441 sick persons, 257 contracts have been made, giving employment to 1,847 freedmen, at wages averaging from \$10 to \$15 per month for men; \$7 to \$10 for women, and rations. rations.

512 marriages have been performed by ministers selected by officers of the Bureau. We are trying to elevate the morals of this people. They have never telt the sacredness of the marriage-tie. They have had no good example set them by their mascers. In two instances, I have seen mother and daughter children of one white man. I think these points will give you some idea of what we are doing and trying to do.

This, then is a strong reason why they should have the propriety, if you deprive the negro of the ballot because he is ignorant, why does not the same rule apply to white men who are ignorant? But this one thing is certain, the negroes of the South cannot make a greater failure in the exercise of the ballot than the white population of that section have done. We also assert that they will value the right more sacredly, and will ever exercise loyalty.—American Sentinel.

## AN HOUR WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Senator Wilson—who has spoken effectively for the Union cause and ticket at Rhinebeck, Oncida, Cortland, Fonda and Johnstown, during the last week—closed the canvass on Saturday at Little Falls, where he thus elucidated the chief copperhead defeated the chief copperhead the Chief copperhead of the President's appearance and manners, Mr. McClare 2225.

well. He displays more sense than sentiment on the question, and means to solve the problem fairly, as demanded by civilization and humanity. Of their ability to win a position that will enable them to be incorporated into our system of government as citi-zens, he is not eminently hopeful, but feels that it must be fairly tried, with an open field for the negro. That failing, he looks upon colonization as the only

alternative. It would be foolish to disguise the fact that the President, both by word and deed, disclaims the position of a partisan Executive, and that he is not insensible to the flattering approval of his administration by the Democratic party. I do not mean by this that he is in sympathy and fellowship with them; but I do mean that he is not wholly in sympathy against them; and he will, I feel warranted in saying, adhere to the political fortunes of the Southern States, without regard to political consequences. This may or may not sever him from the party that sustained and cherished him in the darkest days through which and cherished him in the darkest days through which he passed, and that won him the highest honors of the nation through a flood of obloquy; but if it does, I infer that he will accept the situation. He evidently means, above all other thing, to compass the admission of the Southern members and the complete restoration to power of those States, and if Massachusetts and South Carolina can strike hands over the admiristration, then will we have a faithful President and a harmonious country. If not I have ident and a harmonious country. If not, I leave the future to tell the story. Where in all this rec-ord, soon to be made up, the nation shall see that 'treason is the greatest of crimes and most be pun-ished,' is not to my mind apparent."

SENATOR WILSON'S NEW WORK. The following letter from Judge Advocate General Holt to Senator Wilson, written after reading the valuable contribution of the last-named gentleman to the his-tory of our Republic and of Freedom, is worthy of

HON. HENRY WILSON: My Dear Sir,-I have read with great enjoyment the volume which you were so kind as to place in my hands a few evenings since, and now return it, with my sincere thanks. It strikes me as entirely unique in its character—being a grand history, for grand it certainly is, which is made to report itself in the very words of the actors, thus imparting to the narrative an interest absolute-

thus imparting to the narrative an interest absolutely dramatic in its freshness and charms.

From the pressure of occupation, I was not able to keep pace in my reading with these debates when they occurred, and hence the pages of this admirable work are for me full of instruction, while they afford proofs in which I rejoice, how nobly our friends sustained themselves in the conflict. It was meet that one who bore so distinguished a part in shaping these events should become their historian, and in presenting, in a form at once so attractive and so are presenting, in a form at once so attractive and so accessible to all, the details of the progress and the results of the sublime battle for freedom which has taken place in the Capitol, you have performed a service that entitles you to the gratitude of the whole

Very respectfully and sir J JOSEPH HOLT.

Senator Wilson's book, thus complimented by an impartial Border-State man, is already recognized as a political text book. The new edition is eagerly

The Montgomery Ledger, whose editor was an extensive slave-owner, and who has systematically misrepresented the freedmen, has furnished a conclusive argument against the assertion that negroes will not work. He has offered his former slaves one-half of the crop made, they paying one-half the expenses, rent, &c. They willingly assented to the proposition, and this is the calculation which the land-owner makes in regard to the profit of the arrangement. He says :-

"We will now proceed to figures, and take thirty hands for the number. These thirty hands will easily cultivate 500 acres: of this, 300 will be cotton, easily cultivate 500 acres: of this, 300 will be cotton, making 150 bales; 200 acres in corn, making 4000 bushels; 150 bales weighing 500 pounds, at 30 cents, will come to \$22,500; 4000 bushels of corn, at 50 cents, will be \$2000. The total of the crop will then be, \$24,500. At 83 per acre rest, the half of 500 acres will come to \$750. Allowing 150 pounds of meat to the hand for 30 hands, the total will be 4500 pounds, which, at 20 cents, will come to \$900, the half of which is \$450. Half of the corn used for ten months, beginning 1st November, for twenty for ten months, beginning 1st November, for twenty mules and thirty hands, will be about 2500 bushels the half of which, at fifty cents, will be \$625. The the half of which, at my cents, will be \$0.20. The hire of half the mules, at twenty-five dollars each, will be \$250. The expenses of tools of all kinds, \$500; half, \$250. The sum total of expenses till the 1st of \$-ptember next will be \$2,375; this taken from the half of \$24,500, will leave to be divided etween thirty hands \$10,125, or \$337 in round

numbers.

The proprietor will get \$12,250 as his half the crop, with \$750 added for their part of the rent, making \$13,000.

If this calculation can be relied on, the negro is

stimulated to work, and the proprietor does be

Where rabid and bitter men, formerly owners of slaves, are moved to conclusions like these, there is hope that a similar wisdom will in time develop it-self throughout the South.

NEGRO LAZINEAS. We copy the following from the N. Y. Tribune in reference to the "Carable laziness and vagabondism" of the negro race—showing conclusively that a nigger wen't work except under the lash, and that a state of slavery is best for him—also, showing how much ahead of the niggers the Southern whites are in industry and other self-supporting qualities:—

"As there is much misapprehension affoat with regard to the consumption of Government rations by contrabands," and others, we always gladly welcome any one who gives us naked facts elucidating the subject. Here is an item:

A correspondent in East Tennessee gives the

A correspondent in East Tennessee gives the following official returns of persons receiving government rations at Chattanooga:

Superior race ahead by - - 861

Another correspondent says Colonel S. Thomas, Superintendent of Freedmen for Mississippi, has sent to Washington a report dated August 15, which thus sums up the business in that State, where the blacks are a decided majority of the population, while the whites own all the property:

'The amount of rations issued to whites is about

ol is received in neurance and sel-conths, additional vances and other of this State. ighly informed; lly graded to suit, will be premptew York. lphia.

RELIGIOUS

REE, BOSTON.

### RECEPTION OF THE COLORED SOLDIERS AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISDURG, NOV. 14 This is a day that will long be remembered by the colored people of the State of Pennsylvania. In view of the large number of colored soldiers who In view of the large number of colored soldiers who are coming home, many of whom pass through this city, it was determined by the colored people of this city that they should have a fitting reception accorded to them. A committee was at once organized, and Mr. George E. Stevens, one of the original members of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, who was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant for bravery at Fort Wagner, was selected to carry the

arrangements into execution.

All last evening the streets were fairly alive with the soldiers and their friends, but there was not the slightest confusion, and nowhere was there to be seen any insubordination. They remembered that all were looking upon them, and conducted them-

selves in a worthy manner.

But to-day was the great epoch. At nine o'clock,
the procession began to form on State street, north
of the Capitol, and by ten o'clock the column was in motion. T. Morris Chester, of this city, acted as chiof marshal, assisted by a number of aids. They then passed through a number of streets to the residence of General Simon Cameron, on Front street. The line was drawn up in front of his house, when the old patriot appeared and was received with all the honors. He then spoke as follows:

I cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking the African soldiers for the compliment they have paid me, but more than all to thank them for the great service which they have been to their country in the terrible rebellion. I never doubted that the people of African descent would play a great part in this struggle, and I am proud to say that all my anstruggle, and I am proud to say that have been more than realized. Your red in the early part of the war, were refus than realized. Your s

then the country gladly received you, and, thank God, you nobly redesmed all you promised. [Applause.]

Like all other men, you have your destinies in your own hands, and if you continue to conduct yourselves hereafter as you have in this struggle, you will have all the rights you ask for, all the rights that belong to human belogs. [Applause.] I can only say again that I thank you from my beart for all that you have done for your country, and I know the country will hold you in grateful remembrance.

I cannot close without saying that there is at

rateful remembrance.
without saying that there is at the need of the National Government a great man, who is able and determined to deal justly with all. I know that with his approval, no State that was in rebellion will be allowed to return to the benefits of the Union, without first having a considerion of the Union, without first having a constitutional com which will prevent slavery in the land for all tin come; which will make all men equal before the come; which will make all men equal before the law; which will prescribe no distinction of color on the witness-stand, and in the jury-box; and which will protect the homes and the domestic relations of all men and all women. He will insist, too, on the repudiation of all debts contracted for the support of the war of the rebellion. Remember, when the war began, of the rebellion of all aves in this country, prohere were 4,000,000 of slaves in this country, pro-ceted by law. Now all men are made free by the aw. Thank God for all this! for He alone has ac-

Brevet Major General J. B. Kiddoo, one of the oneer officers of colored troops, was loudly called r, and made a few remarks, which were well received by the assemblage.

The column then resumed its march, and pro-

ceeded to the Capitol grounds. Here the troops were again drawn up in line, in front of the main building. Seats were placed under the portico for the accomodation of the speakers and the invited guests, while the steps and grounds were filled with Marshal Chester then introduced Rev. J. Walker

Jackson, who offered prayer.

The band then played, "My Country, 'tis of thee," after which, Rev. Stephen Smith, the President of the day, made a few remarks, thanking the assembly and the Garnet League for the honor that had been conferred upon him The following letters were then read:

LETTER PROM GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12th, 1865.
GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I regret exceedingly that my duties and engagements will not
permit of my being present at Harrisburg on the 14th inst., at the reception which you propose to give to cordial approval, and I am glad that the colored iers are to be thus welcomed. I trust you will be consided to give them a reception worthy of their services, of the cause they have been upholding, of the State whose honor they have been maintaining.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General U. S. A.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

LETTER PROM GENERAL BUTLER.

LOWELL, Mass., November 3.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: If my engagements will possibly permit, I will be present to meet my colored fellow-soldiers on their return from the service of their country. I have witnessed their patience and discipline in the camp, and their bravery and good conduct on the battle-field, and, above all, their devotion and unswerving loyalty to the flag and the Government, and I deeply feel that they are entitled to the gratitude, bounty, and unfaltering justice of their fellow-countrymen. As the possibility of my titled to the gratitude, bounty, and unfaltering justice of their fellow-countrymen. As the possibility of my being with you on this occasion is so doubtful, I beg will not publicly announce that I will be

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. At the conclusion of the reading of this letter, the

applause was deafening.

A letter was also read from Hon. George Stearns, of Boston, in which, after regretting his in-ability to be present at the reception, he says:

"History will yet vindicate the patriotism of our colored citizens of the free States. When their outers of service in the beginning of the war were rejected with contumely, they promptly volunteered at the call of their country when she needed them to help conquer a relentless foe. Every battle-field on which they were permitted to face the enemy bears witness to their steady valor, and their perfect discipline. She to do as they have done, and steadily advantages which they desire and claim,

Dr. John P. Smith, of Boston, read the resolu

Whereas, we, the colored citizens of Pennsylvania have assembled to welcome our gallant brethren, who braved the perils of the battle-field at their country' oraves the perils of the battle-field at their country's call, to fight for the truths enunciated in the Declaration of Independence—who poured forth their life-blood at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Oulustee and Milliken's Bend, and showed to the world that they could be soldiers as well as men, and have wen the right to be sound hefore the law and its have won the right to be equal before the law; and

Resolved, That our thanks are due to our brethren ank God that he has rendered them able to vindic thank God that he has rendered them and to vindicate our aspersed humanity; and that while we sincerely mourn the gallant brave who have fallen, we cordially welcome home the gallant brave who survive. Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to our white fellow-citizens to show their gratitude to their colored

s by undoing the mighty wrong done to the recemen of Pernaylvania, in that amendment institution which deprived them of the elect-Resolved, That while the United States are bound

the Federal Constitution to guarantee to every ch a form of government, truly interpre-thts afforded by the Declaration of Inde-utterly incompatible with a distinction Resolved, That this land of our birth is, if possible

more endeared to us, and rendered ours more right-fully by the courage of colored soldiers in its defence, and that we cannot but regard any attempt at our ex-patriation as a class, as an additional injustice offered

The band then played "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," after which the President introduced Professor William Howard Day, of New York, the orator of the

Professor Day delivered the oration, in which he discussed the attitude of the colored man before and during the war. He held that they had indeed shown their manhood, and cited numberless instances of personal daring among members of the African race for the last hundred years. They had demon-strated the fact that they were fit to be free, and to take part in the Government. He welcomed the soldiers of the Republic, soldiers of loyalty and lib-

eavy Artillery, and the 54th and 55th Massachu-etts Volunteers, were also represented. Thus closed this pleasant and happy day.—Cor.

### SPEECH OF SCHUYLER COLFAX.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. This evening a large crowd of the friends of Speak er Colfax repaired to his quarters, and compliment-ed him with a serenade. In response to earnest calls the honorable gentleman appeared and addressed After some preliminary remarks, he said :-

" It is auspicious that the ablest Congress that has sat during my knowledge of public affairs meets next month to face and settle the momentous questions which will be brought before it.

It will not be governed by any spirit of revenge, but solely by duty to the country. I have no right to anticipate its action, nor do I bind myself to any inflexible and unalterable policy; but these ideas occur to me, and I speak of them with the frankness with which we should always express our views.

Last March, when Congress adjourned, the States lately in rebellion were represented in a hostile Congress and Cabinet, devising ways and means for the destruction of this country. It may not be generally known, but it has been revealed to me on the testimony of members of the so-called Confederate Congress that Congress t gress, that Gen. Lee, the military head of the rebel-lion, declared last February, in his official character, that the contest was utterly hopeless, but that their Congress and Cabinet determined to continue the struggle, and twenty thousand men fell after that time on both sides in the battles around Petersburg, Richmond, Five Forks, and other battle-fields. Since the adjournment of Congress, not a single rebellions volunteer surrendered, not an army down its weapons, not a regiment abandoned their falling cause; but the Union armies conquered a peace, not by compromise or voluntary submission, but by the force of arms. Some of these members of the so-called Confederate Congress, who, at our adjournment last March, were struggling to blot this nation from the map of the world, propose, I understand, to enter Congress on the opening day of its session, next month, and resume their former busi-ness of governing the country they struggled so ear-They say they have lost no rights. the ocean, the starving of our prisoners on land, and raising armies to destroy the nation, would impair some of these rights, until their new governments are recognized by Congress. (Cheers.) The Constitu-tion, which seems framed for every emergency, gives to each House the exclusive right to judge of the qualifications of the election returns of its members, and I apprehend they will exercise that right, Con-

gress having passed no law on reconstruction.

President Johnson prescribed certain action for these States, which he deemed indispensible to their restoration to their former relations to the govern-ment, which I think are eminently wise and patri-

First, that their conventions should declare the various ordinances of recession null and void, not as some have done, merely repealing them, but absolutely without any force and effect. Second, that their Legislature, should ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, that this cause of discussion and rebellion might be utterly extirpated. TION OF SLAVERY, and no other method of dealing Third, that they shall formally repudiate the rebel debt, though by the terms it will be a long while before it falls due, as it was payable six months after the recognition of the Confederacy by the United (Cheers.) This reminds me of an old friend in Indiana, who said he liked to give notes to be the true remedy, it was declared with a direct cries of good.) But there are other terms in which I think there is no division among the loyal men of the Union. First, that the Declaration of Independence must be recognized as the law of the land, and every man, alien and native, white and black, protected in the inalienable and God-given rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Mr. Lin. And soon the good fruit from truth's seed in congr coln, in that emancipation proclamation which is the ground began to sppear. Wherever there was a liproudest wreath in his chaplet of fame, (cheers) not ling conscience, it responded to the summons; where Government would maintain that freedom. (Applause.) We cannot abandon them and leave them And what a power they grew to be! Not numerous at any time, they were yet as numerous as leaders property, and these freemen must have the right to need be; and though always themselves surprised that sue in courts of justice for all just claims, and to there were no more of them, yet, as events have testify also, so as to have security against outrage shown, they were numerous enough. We need not and wrong. I call them freemen, not freedmen. The last phrase might have answered before their freedom was fully secured; but they should be regarded now as treemen of the Republic. (Loud and

Second, That the amendments of their State Constitutions, which have been adopted by many of their State Conventions so reluctantly, under the pressure of despatches from the President and the cretary of State, should be ratified by a majority of their people. We all know that but a very small portion of their voters participated in the election of delegates to these conventions, and nearly, if not all, the conventions have declared them in force, without any ratification by the people. When this crisis has passed, can they not turn round and say that these were adopted under duress, by delegates elected by a meagre vote, under Provisional Govern-ors and military authorities, and never ratified by a popular vote? and could they not turn over the Anti Lecompton argument against os, and insist, as Anti Lecompton argument against us, and insist, as we did, that a Constitution not ratified by the peo-ple may have legal effect, but no moral effect what-

ever?
Third, That the President can, on all occasions, insist that they should elect Congressmen who can take the oath prescribed by the act of 1862; but in defiance of this, and insulting the President and the defiance of this, and insulting the President and the country, they have, in a large majority of instances, voted down, mercilessly, the Union men, who could take the oath, and elected those who boasted that they could not, and would feel disgraced if they could. Without mentioning names, one gentleman elected in Alabama, by a large majority, declared in his address to the people, before the election, that the iron pen of history would record the emancipation act as the most monstrous deed of cruelty that the iron pen of history would record the emancipation act as the most monstrous deed of cruelty that ever darkened the annals of any nation. And another one, who avowed that he gave all possible aid and comfort to the rebellion, denounced the Congress of 1862 as guilty in enacting such an oath. (A voice, "Put them on probation.") The South is filled with men who cannot take the oath. It declares: "I have not voluntarily taken part in the rebellion, "&c. Every conscript in the Southern army can take that oath, because be was forced into the ranks by their conscription act, and every man who staid at home and refused to accept a civil or military office can take that oath; but these were not the choice of the States lately in rebellion.

Fourth. While it must be expected that a mi-

Fourth. While it must be expected that a mi-nority of these States will cherish for years, perhaps, their feelings of disloyalty, the country has a right to expect, before their members are admitted to a share in the government of this country, a clear majority of each of these States should give evidence majority of ea of carnest and cheerful loyalty, not by such speeches as are so common—that they submitted the issue to the arbitrament of war, but that they are willing

bopeful anticipations of the country's future, closed, amidst cheers and congratulations.

# The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865.

THE LAST QUARTER.

The Liberator is now on its last quarter, prior to the nal close of its publication. It is not only desirable but necessary, therefore, that those who are indebted to it should promptly remit what is due; as the ex penses of the paper have been greatly increased, and its receipts lessened, during the present year; and as every farthing will be needed-and more-to enable us to complete the volume.

### THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THEIR SUC-CESSORS.

Thirty five years ago, a determined movement was nmenced in this country for the overthrow of American slavery. It was humble enough, as to the numbers and resources of the few who pledged themselves to it : quite insignificant, indeed, in respect of any show it made among men, or when tried by any of the accustomed standards of power and respectability But it was a real movement. It had to do with a real wrong, gross and palpable as a mountain, the cries of whose victims had already long been heard, forcing themselves up through everylimpediment and against all deafness, cries which again and again had found expression in the voices of faithful men and wom vet none of whom had discerned or declared the ade quate remedy. Jefferson, Morris, Martin, Franklin, dison, Jay, and others of our earliest statesmen had seen, lamented, pointed out, and striven to prevent the growth of that slavery which they knew must prove a terrible curse. They died remonstrating (feebly, in most cases) against the wrong, which, in spite of their remonstrances, daily grew stronger, and spread a more ominous cloud over the country's future .-Jesse Torrey, in 1807, published his " Portraiture of Domestic Slavery." This plain but touching story of the negro's wrongs, though unheeded by many and unknown to most, nevertheless did its sure work on some hearts, and laid a good foundation for effective work in the future. Rush, Hicks, Lundy, and their associates, did not allow the work to slumber. Much like "the voice of one crying in the wilderness" they were. Nevertheless, they "prepared the way," and fulfilled the important work of leaving the soil mellower and more ready than before to receive the sowing of the truth, at the hands of more clear-sighted laborers, though not more earnest or faithful.

The real remedy did not remain always hidden. It was so simple and obvious, indeed, that that alone could nized. To "break off the sin" at once by repent ance, by reparation, by right-doing, this was the sure way. The true remedy was, THE IMMEDIATE ABOLIvitals of the nation. And when this was seen and felt ten days after "never." (Laughter, and and fearless power, which to days after "never." (Laughter, and good.) But there are other terms in which considerations. "I am in carnest—I will not equivomly gave freedom to slaves, but declared that the ever there was a true heart, it sprang up to answer

And what a power they grew to be! Not numero recite their names. They were to be found in every free State, and out of the darkest Egypt of the mofanatical slave States God called some sons and daughters, whose spirit and deeds fully proved their divine calling. Agreeing together in nothing else, perhaps, they were as of one heart and one mind in the gre cause of abolishing slavery, rescuing the slave, and redeeming the land from the sin and shame which slavery had brought upon it. The "common people heard them gladly." The cause of the ignorant, degraded, abused, outraged slave became the cause of thousands of pitying hearts. It grew to be an enthu sissm. It became a mighty revival of God's truth, grace, and power, though ignored by churches and scorned by clerical men. So mightily grew the word

of God and prevailed. The slaveholders at first and for a little time affected to despise the Anti-Slavery movement, and their Northern servants plied them with assurances of its utter contemptibleness. But their contempt soon gave way to alarm and anger, and they set about in earnest to crush it. Many times they affected to believe they had succeeded. Again and again and continually the wielded the power of the Federal government against the Abolitionists, and turned the thunders of the churches against them. But to no purpose. A mighty hand was in the work, to whose strength their united forces were less than the spider's web to hold the lion. nd so these heathen raged in vain. Slowly but surely the education of the American people went on, in principles which their fathers had forgotten, or bart-

Thus, for thirty years, grew the Anti-Slavery cause, and obtained an ineradicable hold in the national soil. But it was seemingly very far from i triumph, seemingly doomed to be for yet a long time a theory, a faith, a hope, rather than an actual reality. Yet at that very moment, Slavery was receiving it death-blow in the house of its friends and worshippen the arbitrament of war, but that they are willing to stand by and fight for the flag of the country against all enemies at home or abroad. The danger now is in too much precipitation. Let us rather make haste slowly, and we can then hope that the foundation of our government, when thus reconstructed on the basis of indisputable loyalty, will be as eternal as the stars. (Applause.)

In President Johnson I have unshaken confidence. I cannot forget that in the Senate, at the opening of the rebellion, he was the only Southern member who denounced it and its originators, and that he was faithful among the faithless found. (Applause.) as they conspired together to makeits reign perpetual

erty, of truth and justice, against rebellion and slavery. They were thrice welcome. To the members of the Garnet League he returned thanks for the Garnet League he returned thanks for the Garnet League he returned thanks for the certy and zeal they had evinced in inaugurating and carrying for ward the reception to success.

The address of Professor Day was listened to with rapt attention, and many and hearty were the bursts of appliance which it elicited from all bearers. The facts, of which many were cited; the historical allusions which were brought forward, betrayed deep research, and showed that it is utmost care had been taken in its preparation.

This closed the exercises of the day at the Capitol. A meeting was held at the court-house in the evening, followed by a grand call at Brants' Hall.

The following regiments of United States Colored Troop were represented here to-day by squads and detachments: 3d, 6th, kth, 22d, 4stt, 32d, 4st, 48d, and that if they got the general principles right, the 45th and 127th. The 11th United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and the 5th had 35th Massach the solution of the country's future, be, all the solutions of the heavy and result in present the solutions of the country's future, be, all the solutions of the heavy and the country's future, be, all the solutions of the formation of the country's future, be, all the solutions of the first had been as the country's future, be, all the solutions of the laborage can be a state of the south at the solution of the United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and who had been as the solution of the United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and who are also represented.

Thus cloud the present shall offer favorable terms of Southern settlements of the country's future, be, all the solutions of the country's future, be, all the solutions of the country's future, be, all the solutions of the country' came together, until now twenty-five States have already there, would be the most instructive and per wanting ;-which, and even more, are morally sure to whites of the South. Under this stimu

pass ratifying acts at an early day.

In these circumstances, the work of the American
Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery Societies as such, draws
terms mention the allowance of suffrage to the freed nounce that the Amendment is adopted, that slavery has been abolished throughout the land, and is prohibited forever by its fundamental law, then sho organization, with profoundly grateful recognition of the Almighty guiding hand through all their work. The end of slavery makes anti-slavery association thenceforward superfluous.

And who are the successors of the Abolitionists? for the end of slavery by no means puts an end to the cruel effects which slavery has wrought, nor extinguishes the spirit of oppression in the hearts of the old slaveholders. The AMERICAN NATION is successor to the Abolitionists! It has confessed the essential justice of the principles, the predictions, and the demands of the Anti-Slavery Societies. It has swept away the wrong against which they have contended so long, and is shout to record an eternal prohibition of it as the worst enemy of the national peace, honor, and life. It therefore becomes the Nation's duty-the duty of its government, and not less of its individual citizens and people-to render to the millions of slavery's victims, new-born as they are into freedom's light and air, all the protection, all the instruction, all the opportunities which their sufferings and wrongs make necessary, for their security in life, in liberty, and in

all the rights of humanity and citizenship in the land. And it is encouraging to see springing up in many places the associations which are to do the special work of educating and befriending the freed population-to stand by their side in their first efforts to stand upright as free men. All these are success to the Abolitionists, carrying forward for the free the work which they had done for the slave. It is encourage ing, too, to see many religious bodies and churches confessing the mighty work which God's providence lays on them of lifting up the freedmen, and bringing them into the full relations of manhood and brotherhood. Let no Abolitionist be found backward or halting in rendering his aid to this great practical work, through some of these many channels.

Chief among them all, as a direct instrument in the work, is the AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMIS sion, of which all the Freedmen's Aid Societies in the land, East and West, are helpers and auxiliaries. Its organization as a great popular force, coincident in extent with the whole country, is complete, and it summons every man and woman in the land to hold up its hands, and fill them with beneficent power for the noble work it has to do. Even now they summen us to a vast labor; pressing on us as an instant, imperative claim, to save almost one hundred thousand people from actual starvation in the coming winter. Can any Abolitionist refuse to see that in practical la bors for the freed people is the true carrying forward. and legitimate succession, of his own earlier work ?

#### HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX ON RECONSTRUC-TION.

In the recent speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax a Washington (the most important part of which may be seen in a preceding column) we have the testimony of another public man-and a man whose character and experience give great weight to his opinion-on the importance of further guaranties than President of the rebellion, the representative-man of the conspira-Johnson has demanded of the loyalty and sincerity of cy against the Union, the crafty traitor of almost a the States lately in rebellion mitted, either to participation in the Federal Govern ment, or to further official opportunities of extending State Rights into State Sovereignty at home.

It is most refreshing, inspiring, and full of good life making the serious public statement that "the Declaration of Independence must be recognized as the law of the land." In times past, the leaders of our politics have been accustomed utterly to ignore and disregard the fundamental truths expressed in the Preamble to the Declaration, and not only to refer us sole ly to the Constitution as the rule of action, but to em phasize its worst clauses as the ones which should govern and characterize our policy. The Revolutionary Fathers of New England earnestly sought to reduce to practice those vital truths of the Declaration of Indeendence. They were ready to give up that antagonistic system of slavery which had carelessly been suffered to plant itself among them, and to introduce civil and political equality among the people of the United States. But, by some fatal mistake, they assumed the alliance of some Southern partners to be worth more to the new nation than a consistent maintenance of that great idea. Hence their consent to a limited continuance of the slave trade; hence the growth and extension of slavery; hence the rebellion. We have now, through the defeat of the rebellion, one more chance to make a right beginning; to make the Constitution as well as the Declaration express that grand Christian idea of the brotherhood of man, and to administer our Government, State and National, in accordance with that ides. For Heaven's sake, let us not throw away this chance, lt may be the last which Johnson' if you can."

Andy Johnson' if you can." God will bestow for our nation's redemption. Let us take the course suggested by Mr. Colfax, and have every man, alien and native, white and black, protected in the inalienable and God-given rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Only thus can slaves, entitled, "THE FREEDMEN'S BOOK." when ready sincerely to co-operate in this idea should the States lately in rebellion be restored.

dispensable that we adopt Mr. Colfax's second suggestion, namely, that a majority of the people of each Constitutions; and we may read the importance of his third suggestion, (that no Congressman be admit-ted from those States who refuses to declare, in conformity to the Act of 1862, "I have not voluntarily taken part in the rebellion,"; in the fact that most of the officials, State and National, thus far chosen by those States, have been not only voluntary partakers, but active leaders in the rebellion. The present voting population of the South evidently prefer men of materially changed for the better, or else, until there shall be a new and different voting population, their admission to the rank of States should be delayed; and whether these conditions shall require a postponement of two years, or five years, or twenty years, they should be inexorably adhered to. We have already been obliged to pay, and at a fearfully costly rate, for the trouble and expense of heating the poker." It will be our own fault and folly, if, in addition to this, we suffer the madman to run the red hot poker

Very likely it sould take twenty years so in change the hearts and characters of Southern men as to make them a blessing rather than a curse to the Union. But the other alternative above suggested gives a

joined in the amendment, and but two others are suasive lesson that could possibly be given to the poor

to a speedy close. When the constituted authorities people in the South. Did he purposely omit it Nation, in the prescribed manner, shall an. And does he wish that it may be passed by for the present? Upon these points different conjectures will me positive statement, I prefer to take for granted the Anti-Slavery Societies everywhere disband their that he considers this point included in his first specification, " That the Declaration of Independence must be recognized as the law of the land." Is not the right of every man to a voice in the Government plainly stated among the self-erident truths rehearsed in the Preamble to the Declaration ! Let us see :

"We hold these truths to be self-evident-that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unallenable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness : that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the nsent of the governed."

If this does not mean that suffrage is a natural right, and plainly a natural right, what does it mean? The close of Colfax's speech gives President Johnon a more hearty endorsement than I can at present see to be justified. It seems to me that plain and frank criticism upon the President's course is yet needed, for the admonition and instruction alike of him, of the politicians and of the people. On the

other hand, it is to be remembered that the Presi-

dent's policy is not yet fully developed, and that, in

spite of unfavorable appearances, it may yet justify.

Mr. Colfax's eulogy. Let us hope that it will do so

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION. A late copy of the ngston (Jamaica) Standard says that slightly over e thousand rebels have been hanged and shot in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East up to date; and it is not at all unlikely that ere the different courts martial close their sittings, there will be far over two thousand

close their sittings, there will be far over two thousand who will have paid the penalty of their vile attempt to exterminate the white and colored races of this is-land. The most fearful strocities have accompanied the outbreak of the blacks, who seem to have been animated with the most flendish spirit; and yet the fact peers through the account given of their rising that they have been made subject to a system of misgovernment and oppression very discreditable to the o legal mode of correcting it, led them to believe that the extirpation of their opp

The above is from the Boston Journal. We save had evidence, for some time, of the severe oppression to which the blacks of Jamaica were subject ed by the planters and government of that island; and warnings of trouble to come at no distant day, if justice were not done. What has the British Govern ment done to prevent it? or to stay the massacre,for it is nothing else,-of the captured insurgents? Where has the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery So ciety been, with its protests and demands? For more than thirty years, the Jamaica blacks have waited for justice and fair dealing. Never before, we believe, since Emancipation took place in those islands, have they lifted a hand to take the life of one of their oppressors! On whose head comes the fearful responsibility of the bloody work just enacted there ?

Mark, too, how an English Colonial Government deals with its rebels! Yet English papers and men, who support their government, cry out that America must not be vindictive against her rebels, and exhorthem to spare every rebel life, even that of the leader

## "THE RIGHT WAY."

We have already noticed the new weekly paper of this name, issued from the Anti-Slavery Office, and to omens, to hear a man long conversant with political be gratuitously distributed for some months to come over the country. It is a great undertaking, but its projector, Major GEORGE L. STEARNS, is not accustomed to look back, when he has laid his hand on the plough. From the first number, we take the following

extract, from an article on President Johnson :-"We have supposed that we differed in opinion from Andrew Johnson upon some important points of national policy. We rejoice to hope from recent developments that these differences are less than we believed, and that some of them are theoretical rather than practical. But we have never doubted his patriotism and fidelity. How could we distrust a man who remained faithful when he had every motive to be faithful, except, indeed, pure love of wickedness for its own sake? What Northern man has siven a proof of love of country and fidelity to the Union to be compared with that which Andrew Johnson has given? What Northern man has been so situated that he could give such a proof? Go, read the records of the session of Congress of '60, "81, when, among all the Senators from his part of the country. Johnson stood alone, and boldly denounced the rest as traitors; read the thrilling stories of '61, when he was again and again insulted, threatened, and assailed by bodies of injuriate men, when his property was confiscated, his sick wife, with her child, driven into the street, a price set upon his head, and his patriotism seemed to have for its cost the loss of all that men hold dear on earth, and even of life itself; read the "We have supposed that we differed in opinio from Andrew Johnson upon some important points of ed to have for its cost the loss of all that met hold dear on earth, and even of life itself; read the

## THE FREEDMEN'S BOOK.

I have just published a book for the emancinated our reconstruction be sound or permanent. Only service is entirely gratuitous on my part, and by the sssistance of Ticknor & Fields I am enabled to furnish the freedmen with the books at the mere expense of That we may have the best assurance that such sin- paper, printing and binding. Though prepared exeere cooperation is desired and intended, it seems in- pressly for them, and carefully adapted to their de gree of education, it is calculated to diminish prejudice against color at the North, and thus to promote rebel State shall ratify the amendments to their State just views on the suffrage question. It is I vol. of nearly 300 pages, and will be sold to all except the freedmen at the usual price of books of that size, in order to defray the necessary expense

L. MARIA CHILD.

RETURN OF GEN. HOWARD. General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has con-cluded his Southern tour of inspection, and arrived in Washington. He reports that wherever he has been, this sort to rule over them. Until their minds are the loyal whites and negroes are universally desirous of the continuance of the national troops among them.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Philadelphia Press pays the following compliment to this Commonwealth :

"In the East, Massachusetts pronounces with accus-tomed, yet sublime unanimity, against a party that clings to slavery, even when slavery is ashamed of it-sell. How splendidly this pioneer and teacher of States and statesmen maintains her hard won van-tage-ground."

The Boston Post said, the day after el-For news respecting New York and New Jersey,

Probably the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby no neiders Noo Gersey "The Salets' Rest."

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XLVII.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1865. To the Editor of the Liberator ; I had intended, taking my theme from the elections

last week, to vindicate a little the character of New Jersey, which has rested till now under a cloudto be sure, of its own choosing, yet none the best creening its really excellent parts from the public gaze. I should have quoted the observation of Mr. Lorenzo Sabine, in his work on the American layalists, to the effect that the losses of New Jersey is the Revolutionary struggle perhaps surpassed these of any Revolutionary strugger permanent sacrifices of mental money were at least as large; that her soldiers in the mental army were conspicuous for their plinning and fidelity; that within her limits were fought mag of the most important battles of the war, and the there the best qualities of Washington as a commander were displayed. I should also have compared that Revolution, so far as it related to New Jeney, with the present, and while finding a match for her pecaliarly infamous tories in her latter-day Copperheals, I should have pointed to as high a reputation achieved by her volunteers in the recent conflict for liberty as in that for independence. Finally, I should have expatiated somewhat on the natural advantages of the amali but wonderfully-favored State; the diversity of her soil, elevation, and scenery; her improved and her undeveloped resources, whether agricultural or manufacturing; her position between the two chief cities of the nation; her water boundaries and water courses; and her only need-the overthrow of a corrupt and corrupting monopoly-in order to attract the intelligent and industrious, and to secure that competition which is the essence of liberty and progress. Instead, however, of such a presentation, I send you a medley in verse, which I hope may do something toward making it not discreditable for any man to be a citizen or a native of

NEW JERSEY. ANNO DOMINI MOCCCLAY.

ANNEXATION Dame Freedom looked from out her bower ; Her garden stretched from sea to sea ; There was great New York, and Pennsylvania.

And Illinois, and Misson, She saw the waves of the Pacific To westward plain as plain could be : But when she turned to the Atlantic.

The coast-line was not all to see. Then called the Dame unto her gardener

"O gardener, speak the truth to me "Who built the wall that rises yonder And shuts my garden from the rea?" Then said the gardener to his mistress:

'It is the State of New Jer-see.' " Now, gardener, tell me, if then knowest, Who may be King of that countree? "They say, and I have heard my father,

The C. & A. Monopolee. The Dame she tore her golden tresses :

My very deadliest foe is he. " Go, gather every lusty yeoman, And batter down that wall for me

" And add the land unto my garden, And tell the people they are free And if they question, 'By whose warrant?' Answer, 'Annexed by Liberty.'

BETURY OF THE PRODIGAL. Scarcely thy busk-fed belly brought thee out Of thy self-exile, with a heathen race Too long sejourning ! when the saving doubt Of thy misconduct pierced thy deep disgrace.

Sit here and marvel at the unclean mire-Not less that thou didst enter than emerge Lo ! does it seem as if the convaming fire, Or wind, or flood, could such defilement purge

Yet,-for thy fate was sadder than our grief, And weightier than our consure, and our love Outstripped thy erring, and refused belief That thou wast steeled to influence from above,-

Welcome without reproach to arms that ache With stretching toward thee, lost and found again ! rise new-robed, and of the feast partake For thee this day the fatted calf is slain.

II. CHANGEONS DE PIPEAUX. Come, change the tune ! the times are changed ; We'll taunt no more our sister, But now that on our side she's ranged,

We'll tell ber how we missed he Since good has come from Nasareth, Why ply the worn-out query ? Why waste another idle breath In this suppressio veri? New Jersey! underscore the " New"-

The "Old' deserved our speering; The State that hoists the Union blue, Can she get too much cheering Confess, it was no common stuff That rose from such a fever, Took up her bed and walked-enough !

She says she 's well ; believe her ! Hold out an arm lest she may fall-She is n't yet foot-steady-Ere long she 'll trip it at the ball Like any Free-State lady.

And change the tune ! we sing no more Our eister's degradation ; She walks with sunlight through the door Of her and our salvation ! IV.

ENTENTE CORDIALE. Hand-shaking, curtey, and embrace, And then a count of nozes : Not one is absent worshipping The serpent, O our Moses !

Hold up the tables of the law-The "higher law," remember We stand by that without a break; Take courage from November !

Just read the Declaration ; That only which unites the North Can reunite the Nation. Who 's that a-knocking at the gate ?

We ask for equal rights for man-

" My Maryland ! " " Missouri ! " Walk in! Who else? "The wayward ones." Hold there, Mesdames ! no hurry !

Your papers !-- h'm ! "accomplished fact "--"Submission"-no repenta " Fast, prayer, and waiting, till you cry tus!" our rentence.

Hold up the tables, Magistrate! The "higher law," remember ! No quarter to idolaters, The lesson of November

PERLEY, of the Journal, writes from Washing.

"The forthcoming report of the Provost Marshal of this District will show that this District only israished about eventeen hundred and fifty-fire white sodiers during the war, many of whom were drafted, but there were upward of thirty-fire hundred colored soldiers, nearly all of whom volunteered. Yet the colored veterans cannot vote at the next municipal election."

The N. Y. Tribune, referring to the election of Gen. Prank Barlow as Secretary of that State, 1859 that he has esptured two more Major Generals, and the entire Copperhead army.

NOVE HON. O

To the Editor of the

very full visit of He came on Sature alternoon. He has family: nations at table, a ning, have been a brilliant. His was rich in often exquiintigue, (consequent long journeys during much of the time to night rest—a comic artaken rurely for On Spreaday even the Future of these to the say, that set tirent and valuable may assend, converges amounced, on moral continents of the say that all our granted in the awful accord, were broadered. emerged, were brouwith those who impleings; and he for force the still great

spon our nation, if, lices of others again dare to compromise Government, which It may be a mis dell institutions ver real suffrage." 1 only a great mist at least, some amou-tion of such as shou rogative of citizens. from the franchise not the way to corr consequences of it. terly ignorant of all hundreds of thousand

ges, greater or less, fered, are much bett higher moral cultu white men who now No. If the predi such that we cann even so far as to gi the Constitutions up must we give it to ders on the same co way do all that can may arise from an i by giving to all the tion and the highest sunded to receive.

This is the doctris pressed upon the ac es, towns and v

ever the land, who

fature of our nation has been to the past Yours, truly, LETTE (Sent by Moncure )

DEAR CONWAY :

colored men suffrage

ing to your glorious

You have abolishe

that those who are

reconstructing or

deplorable events, de chines on all , that h public is free; that soil where liberty is but a faith and a gos Can you mutilate th it down to the mor proclaim the exister dogma of half-respo lican American lanserfs ! Is there libe litical liberty the say ty! Is not the vote nature through the and property is its physical world? V your democracy to you decree that col rance is, indeed; bu tellect as a test for ti so, objections might you could not be acc ciple you have been ent rule to two section These colored mer postles of national

but their life will no

And, after all, is n

to education ! Does

function to perform p not the rising of the tion the best education and for the ignorant Blunders ? Have y it not invariably the truth ! Give the vol for them the blunde level the good you preclaiming the sacr the little evil which t landers of a minorit three solored men with have called them into sherited of it, they ties in the hands of These things have be forcibly than by mi there is one which is ipm by your country of a prominent, vital it is that your task secred duty to fulfil, bete manfully fronte-

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HON. GEORGE THOMPSON.

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SYRACUSE, Nov. 14, 1865.

Editor of the Liberator : DEAB FRIEND-We have enjoyed a too short but E FRIEND (all visit of two days from George Thompson on Saturday evening, and left us yesterday 1000. He has ever been a welcome guest in the ne. He mare so than this time. His converout at table, and in the later hours of the evehas at tauer, most instructive, entertaining and His use of the English language, always lisoften exquisitely beautiful. But, owing to his consequent upon his abundant labors and meys during the last month,) we were obliged or the time to give him up to himself, that he of the time to get which, I believe, he can have

mire rarely for the last thirty-five years. to Sunday erening in The Past, the Present and or future of these. United States." And I hesitate say, that seldom can there have been more perand valuable historical information given, so act signd, essential political and economical princiand sound, or more elevated and quickening sentiments uttered, in the same length of time Mr. Thompson showed more plainly, it seemed to it had been shown ten thousand times be that all our great national troubles, which culmied is the awful civil war from which we have just use is the serie brought upon us in consequence of the which the framers of our Republic made estrans who impiously claimed property in human with the foretold with terrible clearness and still greater calamities which we shall bring there the sun in the prediction of the prediction of nation, if, yielding to our own or the predicts of others against the color of the freedings, we in to compromise any of the rights of those who are to hereafter be a part of the constituents of this priment, which is based upon " the will of the gov-

may be a misfortune that the founders of our astitutions ventured upon the principle of " uniust sofrage." It does seem to have been obviof a great mistake, that they did not prescribe some amount of intelligence as the qualificaof such as should be admitted to the highest pre mire of citizens. But the exclusion of any men the franchise on account of their complexion is othe way to correct this mistake, or avert the evil assupences of it. There are quite as many white es in our country as there are blacks, who are utvignorant of all political science; and there are refreds of thousands of colored men, scattered all not the land, who, notwithstanding the disadvantagreater or less, which they have everywhere sufof me much better educated, and have attained a her moral culture, than a great majority of the men who now come unquestioned to the polls. No. If the predicament of our Republic really be sab that we cannot restrict the elective franchise the far as to give it only to those who can read the Constitutions under which they are to act, then out we give it to all the adult males within our boron the same conditions as to any; and straighter load that can be done to avert the evils which my stise from an ignorant and vicious constituency, briging to all the people the most thorough educaand the highest moral culture they can be per

Takis the doctrine which ought to be preached and and upon the acceptance of the people, in all the tes, towns and villages throughout our country tathose who are engaged in the momentous work reconstructing our Union may be prevented from niking a compromise, which will be as disastrous to the have of our nation as the compromise of our fathers

SAMUEL J. MAY.

## LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

bet by Moncure D. Conway to the Commonwealth. Остовек 30, 1865.

Drug Coxway :- You ask my opinion about the sized men suffrage question. Can you doubt it ! Tur have abolished slavery. You have, as a crown ighyour glorious struggle, as a religious consecrano battles, which otherwise would have only been dirable events, decreed that the sun of the republic meson all; that he who breathes the air of the resie is free; that as God is one, so, on the blessed shere liberty is not a mere hap-and-hazard fate. it i faith and a gospel, the stamp of mankind is one you mutilate this great principle ? Can you cut to the monarchical half-freedom standard ? median the existence of the half-man? enthrone hera of half-responsibility ! constitute on the repubm American land a middle-ages class of politica rs! Is there liberty without the vote ? Is not poalliberty the sanction, the guarantee of civil liber-Is not the vote the stamp of self-asserting human were through the moral world, as the right of labo ni property is its self-asserting stamp through the Miles world? Will you turn, by denying that, just democracy to an incipient aristocracy? Will the feeree that color is moral subalternity ? Igno are is, indeed; but you did not choose educated in ed is a test for the electoral right. Had you done lijetions might arise on a different ground, but would not be accused of betraying the very prinryon have been proclaiming; of applying a differthe to two sections of God's children; of saying liose colored men will be called on to be the armed

God to our mation during, of applying a silfer in the control of t

VOVE MBER 24. have displayed; the constant devotedness of your men and women; the all-enduring courage of your improvised soldiers; and mainly—do not forget it—the cancelling of the only black spot, slavery, which was sullying your glorious republican flag; you have struck deep in the heart of Europe a conviction that there is in you a strong, almost incalculable power to be reckoned with in the onward march of mankind. All the numerous and ever-increasing republican elements in Europe have discovered in you their representative. You have become a leading nation. You may act as such. In the great battle which is fought throughout the world between right and wrong, justice and arbitrary rule, equality and privilege, duty and egotism, republic and monarchy, truth and lies, God and idols, your part is marked; you must accept it. Workers of humanity, you must feel that to stand aloof would be a sin; that indifference, when the cry of God's creation is claiming you, would be atheism. You must first sweep off the American continent the enemy who has availed himself of your troubles and dangers to skulk into your frontier and establish there an outpost of Cæ-arism; then help, mainly morally, materially, if needed, your republican brothers wherever the sacred battle is fought, and you can usefully encourage and strengthen those who toil and bleed for truth and justice. There lies your mission -there your glory and safety-there your future. The fathers of your republic would now speak the

WISH AND PURPOSE OF THE SOUTH.

The Southern Loyalist, a small weekly paper just commenced at Memphis, Tennessee, makes the following statement in regard to the wishes and plans of the men who formerly held slaves in the South :-

"What was their aim ? The perpetuity of slavery. "What was their aim! The perpetuity of slavery. Do they still expect the reestablishment of slavery as it once was? No; they don't consider its reestablishment practicable. What do they want! What is now the heart's wish of the controlling element of the Southern people? What do the old slaveholders, the Southern people? What do the old slaveholders, the Southern proachers all hope and work for? It is what Mr. Langdon frankly stated in the Alabama Convention. It is THE CONTROL OF THE EXCENSES. what Mr. Langdon Irankiy stated in the Alabama Con-vention. It is THE CONTROL. OF THE EMBROKS! Are not the negroes free? Is it not arrogant to de-mand, and presumptuous for them to expect, the con-trol of freemen? I not the faith of the nation pledged that the freedmen shall not be restored to the control of their old masters? Perhaps so. Would it not be a damning stain upon our national honor if the men who were implored in the nation's hour of extremest peril to add in asying it and who possibly expressed character, arose mainly from local causes peculiar to demand, and presumptuous for them to expect, the control of freemen? Is not the faith of the nation pledged that the freedmen shall not be restored to the control of their old masters? Perhaps so. Would it not be adamning stain upon our national honor if the men who were implored in the nation's hour of extrement peril to aid in saving it, and who nobly responded, should now be betrayed by the Federal government into the hands of its late and still unrepeatant enito the hands of its late and still unrepeatant enito the hands of its late and still unrepeatant enitors? It might be shameful, it might in future years be a blot upon the national honor, but there is very great danger that it will be done. Without it, reconstruction may not be practicable in time to influence the next presidential election. What then? What will be the results if the control of the blacks is given to the dominant element of the South; that element which is still unrepentant of its rebellion, which still thinks the enslavement of the negro a good thing, which will constitute the life of every Southern State legislature and every Southern miles.

Contributions may be sent directly to George C. WARD, Treasurer, 56 Wall street, New York; or to either of the local Treasurers named below.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR.,
38 Summer street, Boston.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
40 Wall street, New York.
E. W. CLARK,
25 South Third street, Philadelphia.
JESSE TYSON. JESSE TYSON,

Baltimore.
C. G. HUSSEY, President,
37 Fifth street, Pittsburg.
JOHN M. WALDEN, Secretary,
25 Lombard Block, Chicago. On behalf of the Commission,

MATTHEW SIMPSON, President,
JACOB R. SHIPHERD, Secretary,

CIRCULAR. The attention of teachers and field agents of the commission, and of other friends of the freed people, o whom this circular may come, is called to the fol-

to whom this circular may come, is called to the lot-lowing memorandum:
Louis Waddy's wife, Hannah, who formerly be longed to Charles W. Gresham, living at the Glebe, near Carter's Creek, Lancaster County, Virginia, quite near the mouth of the Rappahannock River. Any person who can give any information in regard to the above-mentioned woman to her husband, Louis Waddy, care of Mr. George S. Whitney, Mount Mor-ris, Livingaton County, New York, will confer a very great favor. JACOB R. SHIPHERD, Secretarg.

THE DISTURBANCES IN JAMAICA.

THE DISTURBANCES IN JAMAICA.

But to fulfil that duty, to accomplish that mission, you must have no threatening agitation at home; and this suffrage-question, unsettled justly now, will be to you a source of perennial agitation. A sacred programme not to be deserted to those amongst you who stand by religion and logic, a weapon to your enemies, a Damoclea' sword in the hands of the four millions of political serfs, it will unavoidably absorb you, weaken you, keep you powerless and inert abroad, until it is solved.

Think of it, dear Conway, and speak of it. You may, of course, make any use of what I write; but such thoughts as these will be more listened to if coming from an American. A foreigner is always suspected of pleading his own cause, which God knows I am not.

Ever faithfully yours, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

WISH AND PURPOSE OF THE SOUTH.

THE DISTURBANCES IN JAMAICA.

Our advices received by the steamer from Jamaica yesterday show that deplorable as are the excesses which were committed by an infuriated mob when the outbreak uccurred, the affair was not what it has been represented, viz: a concerted movement among the Blacks all over the island to exterminate the Whites and the Browns, and to make themselves masters of the country. The outbreak was confined to one single part in the tenty-two parishes into which the sland is divided, and did not extend even over the whole of that district. In fact, it is described by the Jamaica Guardian of the 14th inst., in giving an account of its incidents, not as a rebellion of the Blacks, but as "Riot and bloodshed in St. Thomas-in-the-East outbreak was only part of a widely-ramified plot for the destruction of the Whites and ther Kingston journals to the effect that the St. Thomas-in-the-East outbreak was only part of a widely-ramified plot for the destruction of the Whites and ther Kingston journals to the effect that the St. Thomas-in-the-East outbreak so only part of a widely-ramified plot for the destruction of the Whites and ther Kingston journals to the effect tha throughout those parts of the island not immediately adjacent to the scene of the disturbances. That this outbreak is not a negro rebellion got up for the extermination of the whites seems clear, from the fact that the Maroons, who are all Blacks, have rendered loyal and valuable service in capturing the insurgents, and defending the persons and property of the planters; and other Blacks, not belonging to that class of people, have done the same. And, even so far as the particular parish in which the outbreak occurred is concerned, it seems strange that the Blacks, if intending a massacre of the other inhabitants, should have gone to work as they did—that is, have given what was equivalent to a warning of their intentions, whereby the authorities were enabled to have a military force on the spot to suppress the outbreak. From all we can gather, it appears to us that this outbreak, which was local in its character, arose mainly from local causes peculiar to the district in which it took place. Fear always exaggerates danger, and we can make every allowance for cal influences are at work to promote disaffection which still thinks the enslavement of the negro a good thing, which will constitute the life of every Southern State legislature and every Southern State legislature and every Southern military organization under President Johnson's reconstruction policy? What will it do with the blacks? We know that it will desire peace with the Federal government and with the North, but how will it treat the freedmen, the returned loyal black soldiers, the men and women and children betrayed into its hands, and against whose emancipation and elevation it fought desperately? Here is what it will attempt:—

1st. That no colored man shall possess or carry arms of any kind.

2d. That no colored man shall own land or real estate.

3d. That no colored man shall weep store, or engage in certain other avocations.

4th. That colored men without means or employment shall be bound out as vagrants.

5th. That colored men shall not be allowed to meet in assemblies, except by permission of some white official.

6th. That no colored man shall be allowed to testifus and interest the colored man shall be allowed to testifus and an appear before a military tribunal. That the St. Thomas-in-the-last outbreak, beside leading to the execution, by shooting and hanging, of over 1,000 blacks in less than three weeks from the commencement of the outbreak, and taken from the city of Kingston a few days after the outbreak and taken to Morant Bay, to appear before a military tribunal. That the St. Thomas-in-the-last outbreak, beside leading to the execution, by shooting and hanging, of over 1,000 blacks in less than three weeks from the commencement of the outbreak, beside have presented to the manufacture. official.

6th. That no colored man shall be allowed to testify against a white, or have a place in the jury box, and consequently that whites shall be rarely punished for wronging or outraging a negro.

7th. That negroes shall be compelled to work for wages determined by the State legislatures.

8th. That stringent laws shall be passed against persons from the North or poor whites giving encouragement to the colored people.

All these things are now advocated by Souther.

sons from the North or poor whites giving encouragement to the colored people.

All these things are now advocated by Southern papers and their Northern lickspittles.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION,
GENERAL OFFICE, 444 FOURTEENTH STREET.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1865.

THE President of the United States has set apart Thursday, the 7th day of December next, to be observed in all places of religious worship as a day of NATIONAL THANKSGIVING for the great mercies of God to our nation during the year now closing.

It is customary, upon days of Thanksgiving, to remember those who have received fewer of the common comforts of life, and to manifest our gratitude for the larger favors vouchsafed us, by generous gifts for the more needy.

TIONAL AMENDMENT.

Can we believe our own eyes when we see that South Carolina, dail the States in the Union, has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, forever prohibiting slavery on the soil of the United States I Traly, here is something to sit down and think over. It was deemed a marvellous thing when Rome, the presecutor of the early Christians, became herself of its accomplishment more than three hundred years. But in less than four short years, we have seen South Carolina, that de in fanaticism and intoler-south for the Union; South Carolina, that devocated the revival of sile, and to manifest our gratitude for the larger favors vouchsafed us, by generous gifts for the more needy.

THE LIBERATOR.

PROSPECTS OF A RESTORATION.

Washington, Nov. 16, 1866.

It is simply amusing to occasionally meet here one of the old political oligarchy which so long ruled Congress, and to hear him complacently speak of the benefits which our national Legislature can derive from the prompt admission of the Southern delegations. Such men remind one (as Mr. Linesh would have said) of that famous architect, Sir Godfrey Kneller, who, when told by Pope that, if the Supreme Being should reconstruct the world, he might get some useful hints from himself, replied, with great complacency, "I believe He might, Mr. Pope, I believe He might." There is not one of these old oligarchs who does not think that he could re-enter Congress and teach the members who have carried the Union trlumphantly through the war how to re-construct the government and the country. Curious phantasies would be conjured up by the besotted imaginations of these played out chempions of slavery, but their advice is not desired, neither will their presence be tolerated. The rightful members of Congress are equal to the task before them, neither do they desire a restoration of the tyrannical rule of the Southerners who so despotically dictated what should be done.

There are a few loyal Southern members-elect, who WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1865.

There are a few loyal Southern members-elect, who will doubtless be welcomed in due time to seats and privileges. But others—some of them red-handed rebels—will not be desired as associates by those Congressmen whose utmost energies will be freely and fearlessly exerted to aid in placing the cause of human freedom and equal rights above all chance. It was a principle of action worthy of all remembrance that counted past deeds as nothing while aught remained to be achieved. A large majority of Congressmen have glorious records, but much remains for them to do. Institutions framed by the slave oligarchy call loudly for revision and reconstruction, for no restoration of Institutions framed by the slave oligarchy call loudly for revision and reconstruction, for no restoration of the past is desirable. Reform is the order of the day. The statute books must be cleansed, once and for aye, from the legislative impurities which have marked the unrighteousness of past legislation. Let there be no shadow of a compromise of the sacred truth promulgated by the Deity, that man can have no property in man; and if any unrepentant rebel has a desire to virtually restore slavery, let him have no opportunity to air his vite eloquence in the Capitol of a free and independent Republic.—Cor. Boston Journal.

international collisions are considered in the same offences, be tried in the ame manner and punished in the same degree as white persons. Whatever differences of opinions may be the more and punished in the same degree as white persons. Whatever differences of opinions may be the more than the Republican in Tury did the terms of the United States to secure to them the same exportance of the United States to secure to them the same exportance of the United States to secure to them the same exportance of the United States to secure to them the same exportance of the United States of the States of t beaten in the elections. The North never will forgive

the Democratic party.

We regard the continued maintenance of the Demwe regard the continued maintenance of the Democratic organization at the North as a positive injury to the South. They irritate our opponents, without the power to belp us. The President, the rupture of the Republican party, and the formation of new parties, are the only hope of the South."

had been made against the court. His remarks are thus given in the Richmond Republic:—

"The Judge, on taking his seat, remarked that while some of the newspapers of the city had been very industrious in trying to make the impression that the District Attorney had acted very oppressively toward the people of Virginia, in regard to the confuscation of property under the President's Amnesty Proclamation, he would say that it was not true, and that he had not gone as far as he had been ordered to go, and had incurred the censure of the Attorney General of the United States for his leniency. He said that one quarter as much property had been itbelled in the State of Virginia as in the city of New Orieans, and not as much as in the city of Luoisville, Kentucky. To this elemency on the part of the District Attorney very many people in the State were indebted for exemption from the trouble and cost of libels of their property for confuscation under the President's Amnesty Proclamation. He also asid that many high officials thought that certain newspaper proprietors of this city should be indicted for disloyalty; but that he thought, with Mr. Jefferson, that the press should be left free anduntrammelled."

It is free and the future will be our protection and safeguard."

The "Soul." of Johns Brown. A few days since, John Brown, son of the old martyr forerunner of this mediation, made the following speech to a company of negroes at Ottawa, Ohio: "My colored triends, you have now the right to one box, and that the centure, and that the regression, share now the right to one box, and that the cartridge-box;

This is the soul of the old man, beyond all doubt. If this intengible part of the old man, beyond all doubt. If this intengible part of the old man, beyond all doubt. If this intengible part of the old man, beyond all doubt. If this intengible part of the old man, beyond all doubt. If this intengible part of the old man, beyond all doubt. If this intengible part of the old man, beyond all doubt. If this intengible par

to the present condition of our affairs. All who have stood by us throughout our troubles, and by their undoubted sympathy have earned a title as counsellors, unite earnestly in asking protection for the freedman as a condition precedent to all reconstruction. On the contrary, all who have been most against us now appland the rapid processes by which, with their imperfect knowledge, they think freedmen are to be surrendered to the the tender mercies of their old master. stood by us throughout our troubles, and by their undoubted sympathy have earned a title as counsellors, unite earnestly in asking protection for the freedman as a condition precedent to all reconstruction. On the contrary, all who have been most against us now appland the rapid processes by which, with their imperfect knowledge, they think freedmen are to be surrendered to the the tender mercies of their old masters. This is especially the case with the newspapers of London and Paris. In the French capital, all the journals which stood by the rebeis now stand by immediate reconstruction, as it appeared to their minds in the middle of October. We mention this as a fact which has its significance, and ought not to be concealed.

On the other hand there is Mr. Bright, who, in the

which has its significance, and ought not to be con-cealed.
On the other hand, there is Mr. Bright, who, in the letter recently published, has sounded the alarm. That veteran of reform, Lieut-General Perronet Thompson, has more than once written in the same strain. So has Professor Newman. So has Professor Cairnes, in his admirable article on "Negro Suffrage," In France, Henri Martin, the great historian, has borne his testimany against precipitate reconstruction, at the cost of the freedman. We have now before us a letter from Count Gasparia, in which he promises

at the cost of the freedman. We have now before us a letter from Count Gasparia, in which he promises to write an appeal to our country, hoping to bring it to its great duty. We have also a letter from that true friend, M. Laboulaye, who brings to the questions which he discusses the learning of the professor and the grasp of the statesman. Here is what he writes:

"I am not a fanatic for the black race. I think that you have much to do in order to render to it the place which belongs to it in humanity. But as a friend of liberty, I cannot understand how you can at pleasure drive the negro out of political life, at the same time counting him in the electoral population, and thus create anew, at great cost, the aristocracy which has caused you four years of war and wee. Equality for all the inhabitants of the Union; for equality is here the condition of liberty. This is my desire. I think it must accord with yours."

Clearly it does accord with ours. — Transcript.

Considerable discussion has taken place in reference to repudiating the debt created by the rebellion. The President has sent word to Governor Perry that the war debt must be repudiated; and though the Legislature may not "swallow every pill which the Yankees offer," the pill of repudiation will doubtless go down.

The second bill of the code, as amended, prevents marriage between a white person and a person of color. A provision compelling masters to send colored apprentices to school six weeks in the year was strikened and interpretation of Mr. Trescott, because the white father was not required to send his own children to school. A clause which had reference to masters giving apprentices an opportunity of learning "some useful trade or business" was the subject of much debate. Mr. Mulvany was opposed to negroes being mechanics, as there was no demand for mechanics, and, if possible, they should be forced back where they belong—to the fields.

A gentleman who heard portions of the code read gave it as his opinion that it was more oppressive in many respects than the old slave code.—S. C. Leader.

PROSPECTS OF A RESTORATION.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION. It will take a great deal of wise, patriotic conduct on the part of the Georgia Legislature to wipe out the sinister impressions left by the recent convention, and to prepare the State for admission into the Union. That convention did not do one hearty thing toward reatoring the State to its loyal relations. It recognized the abolition of slavery, but with a proviso retaining claims of compensation for the loss of slaves. It repediated, by a close vote, and after great pressure from Washington, the rebel debt, and then it refused, by a vote of 156 to 107, to make this measure a part of the new constitution—thus leaving it open to be repealed at some future time. In fact, a member has aiready proposed another convention, as soon as the State is fairly in the Union again, to undo the work of this one in that regard, and assume the war debt. Well did Mr. Hill, the leading Unionist in the convention say: "I confess, I fear that a sincere feeling of reconciliation, I will not say of attachment, to the Government, dues not animate the breasts of many of the members of this convention." But it is fortunate that these developments are made thus early, before the President's message to Congress. They cannot but impel him to a course which will have the support of every loyal man in the country.—Journal.

Columbia, (S. C.) correspondence says some members of the Legislature express strong apprehensions of negro insurrections, and bills have been reported for the purpose of empowering State officers to seize all fire-arms found in the possession of freedmen, to prevent them from hereafter being possessed of arms, and to punish with severity any white person who proposes to sell the same to them. Measures have also been proposed to shut up the shops kept by freedmen, and prohibit any white person employing a negro servant without the consent of his or her former master having first been obtained. The South Carolinians are very anxious for the removal from their midst of all National troops, and the organization of their State.

PROTECTION OF THE FREEDMEN. Senator Wilson, in a letter expressing regret that he could not attend the reception of colored troops at Harrisburg, Penn.,

air his vile eloquence in the Capitol of a free and independent Republic.—Cor. Boston Journal.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES. The Southern leaders are gradually getting their eyes open to the political situation of affairs, as may be seen by the following significant editorial from the Charlottesville, (Va,) Chronicle:

"The triumph of the Union armies—the vindication of the National authority—the unity of the empire—the majestic figure of the victorious Republic, with its tremendous military power and its army of ironlads—all belong to the Republicans. They did it—and the North thanks them for it—which we do not. Here is the difference. Therefore, just in propose.

war had done great good in elevating the workingmen and making labor respectable. It says that labor has never been degrading except where slavery existed as a least training as the community of marking degrading except where slavery existed as an institution, or in communities of privileged classes. It enlarges on the ruinous competition of slavery with white labor in the past, and concludes as follows: "We are satisfied that the abolition of slavery, alth of the Republican party, and the formation of new parties, are the only hope of the South."

CONFISCATION IN VIRGINIA. At the opening of the U. S. District Court in Richmond, on Monday last, Judge Vinderwood repelled some charges which had been made against the court. His remarks are thus given in the Richmond Republic:—

"The Judge, on taking his sest, remarked that while and a property that in the future will be our protection and safeguard."

The Friends of our Country in Europe—M
Ladular. From all quarters, we learn that our best friends in Europe are most anxious with regard to the present condition of our affairs. All who have stood by us throughout our troubles, and by their united States Court, which is to be holden on the third Monday of this month.

New Orleans on election day, polls being opened for negro votes in the parishes of Orleans and Algiers, under the auspices of an association having in view the election of a delegate to Congress. No notice beyond the briefest mention is taken of it by the New Orleans papers, but the correspondent of the Mobile Register estimates that ten thousand votes were cast, and that the voters contributed on the spot from fifty cents to two delians space in furtherance of the object.

The platform of the Louisians Democracy has for two of its planks—compensation for emancipation, and "this is a government of white people."

THE REBEL WAR DEST REPUBLIATED. Washing-ton, Nov. 8, 1865.—The following despatch has been received by President Johnson:

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 7, 1865.
To His Exzellency Andrew Juneson, President of the United States: The Convention has repudiated the war debt by a vote of 188 to 117.

Provisional Governor.

COLORED TROOPS. New York, Nov. 9.—Twee six regiments of colored troops, numbering 15,000 ming, Minnesotts, on the 11th inst. & being engaged in a the massures of white which took place some months since. They died stoically.

COLORED TROOPS. New York, Nov. 9.—Twee six regiments of colored troops, numbering 15,000 min are now on resust for this city, to be mustered on the service. They belong mainly to New York, 2 Jersey and New England regiments.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR. VOLUME X.

A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY. THE VISITOR will comments its tenth volume with the January number, 1865. This is the only Day School Periodical published at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR!

YEAR!

Magazine form, beautifully illustrated. New type, new features; Readings, Music, Speeches, Dialogues, Stories, Puniles, Enigmas, Rebures, du., from the very best writers. The Visiron has the largust circulation of any Educational Journal published. Now is the time to form clube. The Publisher, in order to reach all parts of the sountry, will send the Visiron one year FREE, to one person (who will act as an agent) at any post-office in the United States. Address, with five cents for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher, 1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphi

\*.\* Exchanges copying the above, and sending a marked opp, will receive the "Visitor" for one year.

Nov. 10.

## LESSONS IN ORNITHOLOGY.

PARLOR CLASSES.

PARLOR CLASSES.

(RACEANNA LEWIS will give Instruction in the TNATURAL HISTORY OF BIRDS, to Schools and Private Classes of Ladies and Gentiemen.

It is not intended, by these Lessons, merely to interest and amuse the learner, but while these objects will be kept in view, efforts will also be made to use the feathered tribes in all their beauty and attractiveness, as a measure of affording an insight of the wonderful Order found in every portion of creation.

The familiar Habits of Birds; their Manner of Flight; their Migrations; their Songs; their Guiding Instincts; their Affections; their Nests and Eggs; their Plumage, with its exquisite colors and ornamentation; Microscopic Examinations of the Down of the Young, and the General Structure and Classification of Birds, will be treated of, as well as the relations of Physical Causes to the Residences of Birds; their Geographical Distribution, and their importance to Agriculture.

Geology, in its connection with Ornithology, will also be considered; and the position of the Class of Birds in the Progressive Order of Creation, so far as revealed by Modern Science, will be made apparent.

Many of the most beautiful or remarkable Birds of the World will be noticed, and their location in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, designated.

These Lessons will be finely illustrated by numerous Ele-

nated.

These Lessons will be finely illustrated by numerous Elegant Engravings, and Specimens of the majority of our common Song Birds may be seen by the Class during the continuance of the Courses, while the subject will be further elucidated by Charts prepared for the purpose.

Trans, for a Course of Six Lessons, \$3.00 each.
Liberal deduction made to schools and classes of ever fifty persons. Those who desire lessons will address

GRACEANNA LEWIS,
Care of Edward Parrish,
South west corner of Eighth and South Sts.,
Philadelphia.

TESTIMONIALS:

The undersigned have great pleasure in recommending the Lectures of Miss Graceanna Lewis, as in all respects worthy the confidence and encouragement of persons dis-coved to study Natural Bistery, and especially Ornithology. JOHN CASSIN,

Vice-Precident of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and author of "Birds of California and Texas," &c., &c., &c.

T. C. PORTER,
President of Frankiin Marshall College, Lancanter, Pa.
ISAAC P. TRIMBLE, M. D.,
Author of "Insect Enemiss of Fruit and Fruit Trees,"
and Entomologist of the State Agricultural Society of
New Jersey, Newark, N. J.

VINCENT BARNADD.

VINCENT BARNARD,
Kennet Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania.
April 10th, 1865.

ments of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they oure, such as Hendache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Billious Complaints, Indigention, Derangement of the Liver, Costivenees, Constipation, Hearthurn, Rheemstiam, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are sugar-conted, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, For the speedy and certain Oure of Intermittent
Fever, or Ohills and Fever, Remittent Fever,
Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache,
or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaris of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chilis and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Agus medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinies or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the West, try it, and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists.

Oct. 13

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing

"WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET,

No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will sitend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to core in nine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
are none to excel her is producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one clee, being
made from the roots and herbs of the forest.
She Champoes with a bark which does not grow in this
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
turning grey.
She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natural color in nearly all cases. She is not afresid to speak of
her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used
in every city in the country. They are also packed for her
customers to take to Rurope with them, escogh to last two
or three years, as they often say they can get nothing
abroad like them.

MADAME CARTRAUX BANNISTER,

No. 31 Winter Street, Boston. DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TENWENTY superior Teachers, among whom are THEO-DURE D. WELD, formerly Principal of the Engla-wood School, New Jersey, and L. R. CARLETON, former-ty of Phillips's Austhony, Andews. Send for Catalogue and Circulars to Dr. Lewis. August 11.

\$2000 A YEAR

MADE by any one with \$15—Stonell Teels. No axperisons accountry. The Presidents, Cashiers and
Transporters of three Banks suderse the circular. Sunt free
with amples. Address the American Stenell Tool Works,
Springfield Vermont,
October 6.

Farm for Sale Franklin, Mass., CONTAINING thirty-five acres of tillage and pasture, including eight nerss of wood-hand. Also, house, hare, and carriage-house, all in accellent order, built some fourteen years age, with all the modern improve, month, range, bath, &r. Also, apple, pear and peach trees, grapes, corrunts, etc. Further information can be obtained at the Anti-Siavery Office, No. 221. Weshington Poetry.

For the Liberator.

TO A FRIEND.

When first I met your glance, my friend,

And marmur, "Here life's quest may end;

Long, long the watch, the waiting ; long

me instinct seemed to speak,

old the heart you seek

The hope, the fell despair ;

The answer to thy prayer !

A Presence rises from the throng,

Now drop the burden of thy fears,

Thy serrows put away; The light that in thy East appears

" For thee no more the bitter gloo

Thy spirit, ransomed from its tomb,

What was thy charm? Not till this hour

Scapes to its life at last !"

Could earthly spell command,

For me the witchery and the power

Was it, that in some vanished year,

-Lost, lost in mists of yore,--

Thy soul was part of mine, and here

I know not. Friend, thou mayet not see,

Reclaimed its own once more?

(Thou shouldst not-it is best,)

The clouds may lower around, and dars

But,-still thine image in my heart,-

For the Liberator.

MODESTY

BY KATY CARGESLE.

All thy affection is to me,

My refuge and my rest!

The lightnings on the gale ;

On ! on ! I will not quail !

The lowliest one is lord of all-

The meekest heart is king ;

With God's own signet-ring.

In paths of poverty; Nor dreams he that his royal seal

His forehead droops, his eyes grow wide,

Behold, ye proud, who crowns of gold Or laurel garlands seek :

The grandest head-the fairest bays

Nor gold nor bays can give the grace

So, viewless, sways his sceptre strong-

THE HARP OF ANDREW MARVELL.

[These verses are an echo of Marvell's Ode to Cromwell

was placed upon a sure foundation of Freedom, was then,

by an unsuccessful "reconstruction," slid back to its old

corner-stone of monarchy. Let not the Republic of Amer-

aonwealth of England, which by a successful war

So reigns he king-of hearts!

Are twined with violets meek !

That modesty imparts;

ica, after a like war, suffer a like fate !]

O Marvell's barp ! I dare to wake

Or would that Marvell's self, instead,

Though won at bloody cost !

The free themselves were saved !

Could warn the living by the dead, How Freedom may be lost,

Our shaken land, in peril's plight,

Sent forth her lowliest to the fight,

Until by men enslaved

Perfidious, false to Freedom's trust !--

Thy feet are trampling now

The men who crowned thy brow.

But O, victorious State-unjust,

Before the Judge of all the earth Men hold an equal rank of bi

An equal right of breath,

An equal dust of death.

Where every king, where every slave, Shall cast his crown and chain,

Where men shall set no ban

Till only men remain !

Create thou then a Christian State. Sublimely just, supremely great,

On any right of man !

Meanwhile, I lay thee on the ground, O harp ! nor smite thee to a sound, For now no poet's stroke

Hath power to break a yoke.

FORGIVENESS.

Abused, its kindness answered with foul wrong;

her Sabbath day I strolled among

Where, pondering how all human love and hate

Wrong'd and wrong-doer, each with meeken'd face, And cold hands folded over a still heart,

mon sorrow, like a mighty wave, Swept all my pride away, and, trembling, I forgave !

NUTTING TIME. BY FIFE-JAMES O'BRIEN. The nuts are ripe, and the day is fine, The purple hills in the sunlight shine,

And the brown nuts redden the trembling tops Of each gnarled tree in the hazel copse.

The copse is filled with the happy noise

laughing girls and climbing boys, And the beaten branches yield their fruit,

That heavily drops at each old tree's root.

Under the brow of the copse-crowned hill, Ethel and I sit silent and still, And I hold in mine her soft white hand, The smallest and whitest in the land. Gather your fruits, ye lade, above,

THEODORE TILTOR

But when the tardy earth hath rolled

Her kingdoms to the age of gold, At last a poet's song Shall crumble down a wrong !

My heart was heavy, for its trust had been

So, turning gloomily from my fellow-men,

The green mounds of the village burial-place

Find one sad level; and how, soon or late,

Pass the green threshold of our common grave, Whither all footsteps tend, whence none depart,

Awed for myself, and pitying my race,

O Preedom ! open thou a grave,

Thy silent strings, for Freedom's rake, To tell how vain thy boast

Of Cromwell's conquering host.

Should fare more royally ; And when the pilgrims in those paths Lift eyes with love all dim,

To think they look to him !

And kingly eyes has he ;

But O! 'tis passing wonderful

His lowliness to see !

His worth on soul and brow is stamped

His brow is orbed large with thought,

Meek treads he with bare feet the thorns

Held in thy earelow hand !

. . . .

Shines to the perfect day

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

will compare with the Patent Broiler," which always leave
will compare with the Patent Broiler," which always leave
drop of the fat or juice can possibly the secretard, although in
the steak juicy, making even a tengh one tender. Are a
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the action of the face; and in the summer the heat incomstanced to the iron alone, instead of sucliering the irone,
and portable, can be carried out-doors early in the iron
weather, and the steam and disagreeables of washing in
bor can be accomplished with more certainty and sense any
confined to reoms required cooking done at home, these
solvess must prove an invaluable being, the Petroleum
sand feet, wh'le the work is performed infinitely better.
Young men out all clay, wanting heat in room without specific at night,—mechanics which thirdren needing loatant
for miscurrs in thirty minuter time after lighting the
country houses,—in fact, all who value their time or money,
wives and families, must creatually by these shoves.

If you wish to any time the control of the health, confort and convenience of themelves,
wives and families, must creatually by these stoves.

MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE. READ THE POLLOWING TESTINOSIALS.

From Mesers. E. D. and G. Draper, Manafactures, Rope, date, Mass.]

The undersigned have used Morrill's Patent "Ervraper eners' in our families, and have thoroughly tested in merits in cooking, and many other families of our amagnature have it in use, and are well satisfied with it. We consider it a very valuable improvement, and hearfully ance nave it in use, and are well satisfied with it.
oonsider it a very valuable improvement, and theerit
recommend it for general use, especially for a vuo
cook-efore. We think it has never surpassed
broiling and baking meats and baking bread, and is
best stove for heating flats for ironing we ever as.

Hopedale, Mass., May 6, 1865. E. D. 4 G. DRAPER [From Dr. J. Cheever, of Charlestown, Mass.]

Mn. Moore—Having fully tested the EvraperCosing.
Stove purchased of you two mouths since, and promind at time to give you my opinion of it, after become fully satisfied with its merit. prove, I now, withfut heeitation, pronounce if a race may reso to any cooking apparatus I have ever seen. It not only proves to be all you recommended, but infinitely more, for not half of its advantages were named. In fact, it does not fail in any particular in being all that can be rassoa-bly desired by any one after acquiring a little experience in its use.

JOSEPH CHEEVER, M. D. [From Mr. Edward Perkins, Proprietor of the large Estim Establishment, Nos. 37 and 39, Congress Street, Buten.]

O THE AGENT OF THE MORBILL PETROLEUM 27, 1865 Stove made by your Company, I am happy to bear testis and find them superior I have them in use in my satisfact them. by the merica. I have them in use in my eating beam and find them superior to anything I know of for cooking purposes. It bakes biscuits and broils steaks spleedidly, and indeed performs most admirably all that is claimed.

Wishing you every success, I remai yours, truly,

From Rev. T. C. Potter, Pastor of the Methodist E. Chres, South Reading, Mass.] SOUTH READING, Mass., May 29, 1865.

we me a place upon your circular to make the folowing statement :-For several weeks my family have been testing the uses economy of your od common y of your "single burners," and for that for ecommon purposes of a family it excels everything eise the kind we have ever seen. In point of ecosons, it is cost us less than one and our-fourth centre person. My

stove, and avoid the stove, and avoid the necessity of being tortured with a occasive heat. We have absented ourselves from the hose for hours, and returned to find our beef or bean nice baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kind of paster, attenuing health of pastry, steaming, broiling, and teasing, I de tate to say that I never have seen its equal. I have had no experience in the use of the "ner," but should judge its utility must be in ner," but should judge its utility must be in Paster of M. E. Church.

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Paster of Orthodex Congress tional Church, Brighton, Muss.]

DEAR SIR-After a brief experience with your store DEAR SIM-After a brief experience with your remit gives me pleasure to say that it gives great minfaction. For baking, it answers better than any store or rage with which we are acquainted; for brilling, it is prings unsurpassed, and the arrangements for ironing prove stry convenient, while the escape from the heat given cetty an ordinary fire must, in the summer, make your store a great comfort in the kitchen.

Very truly yours,

J. P. CUSHMAN.

Bosyon, August 10, 1865.

MESSES. MORRILL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN.—I am often asked how I like my "Perolum Storne." I would here state that it works admirally, and like it much. I have been a housekeper more that forty years, and have, during that time, used sealy laid the same number of cooking apparatus, such as major, cook-stoves, Ac., but have never found say thing equal to this for summer use, and see no reason say they may not be used equally as well in winter. We can get breelfast with it—vis: boil tea-kettle, make tes, and cest steak, while a person would be building a fee in a ragio. We have used ours since early in June, and have never found the least difficulty whatever. Certainly there is nothing that equals it in baking biscuit, bread, or pics.

Yours, truly,

No. 3 Tremost Place. MESSRS. MORRILL & Co. :

MOUNT WASHINGTON, August 23, 1865. MOUNT WASHINGTON, August 25, 1995.

Sim: I do certify that, with the thermoseter at freeing point, (32 degrees.) I heated my effect (ten feet by
seven) with one of Morrill's Petroleum Store, in free mintes, to such a degree that I was obliged to spec the effect
door. And I would recommend them as the left and
cheapest, most portable and safest store for saming offen
or small rooms that ever came under my observation.
Yours, de.,
S. A. BATTISON,
Telegraph Operator, Summit of Mt. Washington, N. H.
TANDO CARDISON, I.

Telegraph Operator, Summit of Mt. Washing WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Jr. WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Channing Street, Boston. WITH every facility for selling Wool to the best at vantage,—a good store, situated is the circ of the Boston trade, and an extensive acquaintage with manufacturers.—I respectfully solicit consignment. No market offers greater inducements to the Wood Green than this. It is the headquarters for New-Engined manufacturers; here are their agencies, and here it is mot onvenient for them to buy. My terms for selling are allows:

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED, ne per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and 5000 tent tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) on mice. WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED,

Five per cent. (and government tax) on mist. I charges cover all expenses after the Wool is receive store, for three months,—labor, storage, insurance and thing. If required to carry it over three months, admis expenses will be charged. Interest on advance and disbursements reskoned at the legal rate of this Sath. I shall aim to keep my consignors thoroughly inform disbursements reskoned at the legal rate of the I shall aim to keep my consignors thorough and all Wool sent to me will be carefully at the market. Letters, asking information, will answered. Address P. O. Box 1861.

Menrs. Hallowell, A Conuns, Boston. Memrs. Hallowell, Panscorr & Co. New York. Memrs. Davis, Fris & Banns, Philadelphia. Boston, August, 1965.

THE RADIOAL:

The Ziberator.

SUNDAY OR SABBATH.

The Sabbath question is up again in Scotland. Mr. James Robertson, a member of the Presbyterian Free Church in Glasgow, was taken to task by his Kirk-Session for spending some of the hours of Sunday in his regular employment as printer or reporter to a daily newspaper. It appears, however, that the accused knew his rights, and dared to maintain them. He not only made an intelligent and spirited defence of his conduct in the body before which the accusation was first brought, but, when the authorities there decided against him, carried the case by appeal to the Presbytery, and afterwards to the "Free Church Synod of Glasgow and Ayr," conducting his fence so skilfully as to call forth the admiration of the daily press. The dignitaries of the Church attempted to overawe him. He was abused by Professor James Gibson for daring to "drag his Kirk. all, what ground is there to refuse participation in Session before the Presbytery, and the Presbytery before the Synod"-as if the very act of defending himself against an unjust charge were an additional offence. The Glasgow Herald, commenting upon the intemperate censoriousness of this Reverend gentle-man, reminds him that to break the Ninth Commandment is not the best way of vindicating the Fourth, and records the sincere conviction of its Editor that " in the worth which constitutes a man, and in the true Lord's Day of the New Testament as those who faith and humility which constitute a Christian, James gather the bigots of the churches in our city halls to Robertson is any day fully up to the measure of the stature of James Gibson."

This case, without doubt, will be carried by appeal to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the discussion to which it gives rise will be certain to do good in one of two ways: it will either cause and even in ridiculing, such extravagant proceedings that Church to recede from the unchristian and unscriptural ground which it now holds, or it will make manifest to observers that its dogma of a Sunday Sabbath is unchristian and usscriptural, and thus diminish the prestige by which it now holds a portion

of the community in bonds of superstition and error.

We judge that the time is ripe for this discussion tland from an intimation in the Giasgow Herald that there are eminent brethren in the ministry of the Free Church who are opposed to the ultra Sabbatarian views of Dr. Calderwood and Professor Gibson, and whose ideas upon the proper use of Sunday are more accordant than theirs with the spirit of the Gospel and the civilization of the age. In fact, there appears in the same number of that paper a communication signed "A West Country Minister," ably stating the liberal side of the question. This article be tested, and carried up by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States .- C. K. W.

WAS IT SYNOD OR SANHEDRIM!

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald : SIR-As a clergyman of the Church of Scotland I have been reading with care the various turnings and windings which this Sabbath controversy has been taking for some time past. The matter grows worse and worse, and the discussion in the Free Kirk Synod is the most extravagant of all I have yet seen. I write because I feel ashamed to see Christian ministers manage one of the most delicate points in the Gospel with such consummate folly and reckleaness. The commonest prudence would have suggested to Church courts to get this case of Mr. Robertson's as speedily and quietly ended as possible. And even if the matter were to be publicly discussed in court after It was a bad day for Sabbatarians when they entered self with a mixture of admiration and amusement. In perve and vein and sinew in sweet and useful har part, it is decidedly impudent, and bold, and sarcastic; but, doubtless, he knew that he had a strange
gathering of narrow, bigoted men, of great official digshould befail it, why not a tender, gentale woman

In case any one, having read thus far, should be beginning to think that the writer of this is a clergy-man of the "unsound" sort. I beg to undersive him. beginning to think that the writer of this is a ciergyman of the "unsound" sort, I beg to undeceive him
by a serious declaration of the views I hold on the
subject in question. My first opinion is, that a weekly day of rest dates from the beginning of our race,
and was of Divine appointment, and intended to continue obligatory on all men to the end of time. My
second opinion is, that we have the example of the
Apostles and early Christians for observing the first
day of the week, instead of the seventh, as had been Apostles and early Christians for observing the first day of the week, instead of the seventh, as had been done by the Jews. My third opinion is, that we should leave the exact nature of the Fourth Commandment derfully in the last lew years that we have as many deffully in the last lew years that we have as many deffully in the last lew years that we have as many deffully in the last lew years that we have as many deffully in the last lew years that we have as many definition. an open question. And my last opinion is, that we should avoid the snare of calling the day Sabbath at all-it is a snare in argument and in the association

I will jot down a few things, by way of suggestion to those who may be disposed to think over the points in dispute reasonably and charitably. In making up my own opinion of the Lord's Day, I have been greatly guided by a desire to ascertain correctly its general spirit and character. One of its first marks seems to me to be that it is a day of gladness and cheerful-

subject? How long have the marrow views been held? and are they chiefly confined to a limited piece of Christendom? I shall answer my own questions. Foor Scotland is almost alone in this cold mist does not date at all from the period of the Reformation. The chiefs of the Reformed Church knew nothing of the "Sawbuth" bondage and bogbeer. It was the little men, two generations or three later than Knoz, that inaugurated the views put forth so oracularly by modern fanatics and bigots. Now, it is a vast injury to the Gospel that the better educated clergymen of Scotland should not come forward to establish this, as it can be done to demonstration. I know that there are scores of ministers of my own sequaintance who are quite dissatisfied with the narrow views, but who seem afraid to come forward and state and advocate what is more consonant to Scripture, reason, scholarship and modern sdvancement, lest they should be blackballed as unsafe, unaound, latitudinarian, and above all, disciples of that endless figure of "the thin end of the wedge." It is not in Scripture, but only in the Shorter Catechism, that there is anything like an approach to the recessity and mercy"

Catholic Church and development of womanly virtues to put the surplus in cloisters. Our civilization, we blush to say it, has thrown up a class more infamous even than the unnumbered wives of Torking hords, and infinitely more profiles than the life of the cloister. It there so way of deciding this problem? Must we go on from century to centary regwing richer, happier, wiser every day, advancing morally, socially, politically, improving the cloister. It there may be deciding this life, and just the proving richer, happier, wiser every day, advancing morally, socially, politically, improving the cloister. It there may be comediated. It is not in Scripture than the sum in the state of the cloister. It there are the cloister is subject to say it, has throat, and infinitely more profiles than the life of the cloister. It was the listle when the sum in the

clause is used to coerce the weak and ignorant. But is there any need for taking the Catechism in its grost stringent sense! Why not give the passages I have indicated a quiet skip over ? reading the mmitting them to memory, but not following them up with close interpretation or application, the under-standing being that the authors of the Catechism had been carried over the true boundary line of the Gospel, and had made a little confusion with Judaism owing to a set of views then beginning for the first time to revive since the early time when St. Paul had to contend with the primitive Judaizers. It is surely easy to do this in a Church which professedly goes to

the Bible direct for every point of faith and practice. Altogether, it is a very bad attitude for even a sectarian portion of the ministers of Christ's Gospel to get into, to attempt to hinder the daily use of common printed intelligence. Why go peeping into the detail of printing offices? Are not editors and printers, for the most part, Christian men, with consciences as ac Church ordinances to any man on paltry grounds, when there is so much to be said on the other side? The foundation of the Puritanic Sabbath in theory is, more over, a thing impracticable and impossible. No human being can keep the Lord's Day even once in that high-flying style of public and private devotion and exclusive religious conversation which we hear of so talk intolerance, and who stir up cases of discipline needless as this Robertsonian one, and who concoci anathematizing pastoral addresses and make imperti nent appearances in the managers' rooms of railway companies. Newspapers, in resisting and exposing, are doing what ought also in part to be done by the reasonable and liberal among the clergy.

I am, &c., A WEST COUNTRY MINISTER.

The admission of a Miss Garrett to practice London as a druggist is exciting much comment in England. She went through the usual course, five England. She went through the usual course, five years' apprenticeship, a preliminary examination in arts, and two professional examinations, each comprising five subjects. It is said of Miss Garrett that her examination was particularly brilliant, and that the Chairman of the Apothecaries "complimented her on her preparation, expressing a wish that all men were as well prepared." Whether we are to regard this as the Chairman's appreciation of her sex or not, the compliment seems to be deserved, stating the liberal side of the question. This article her sex or not, the compliment seems to be deserved, and we trust Miss Garrett will succeed in gaining a (which is given below) is well suited to enlighten the Sabbatarians of this country, who are now trying to enforce unconstitutional laws in regard to the first day of the week. It is time for our Sunday laws also to this lady the "regular practitioners are understood to feel a great jealousy," "just as the Irish in New York do of negro candidates for work; and he will be a bold man who first consents to meet Miss Garrett in consultation." There is about as much sense in the opposition of the Irish chambermaid toward the chambermaid from Virginia, as there is in this ermaid from Virginia, as there is in this the chambermaid from virginia, as there is a dislike of London male physicians toward w According to all the authorities, this woman ficient in the arts and sciences; she has through all the forms of study, and certainly as much about the functions of the body, the caus and course of disease, the nature of ren and course of disease, the nature of rememes and the surest way of preserving health, as the bigoted Sawbones who believe that medicine is among the fixed sciences, and that all attempts at innovation

It is with medicine as with all sciences. The older we grow, the more we know. The laws of nature are not mere instincts. We must delve and toil, and go down to the bottom of the sea, and the matter were to be publicly discussed in court after court, why could it not have been managed free from personality and open-mouthed railing against one of the most useful and honorable institutions of the age?

It was a half day for Sobbate institutions of the age? It was a bad day for Sabbatarians when they entered on this present dispute, both in connection with this Free Syood case and in connection with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. And worst of all was it for the Free Kirk to take up arms as the champion of narrowness. I read Mr. Robertson's defence of himself with a mixture of admiration and appropriate for a million of readers? Cool, moist, without feeling, nerve and vein and sinew in aweet and useful harself with a mixture of admiration and amusement. In part, it is decidedly impudent, and bold, and sareastic; but, doubtless, he knew that he had a strange gathering of narrow, bigoted men, of great official disc. gathering of narrow, orgoted men, or great omeral dig-nity and belief in their own infallibility, to deal with. Had I known what was to be, I would certainly have and, by her knowledge of the laws of science, bid and, by her knowledge of the laws of science, but the fever to be gone—and the veins beat once more with life and hope? Because Sawbones is a man, and carries a gold-headed cane, and looks wise and scrawls Latin hierogly phics on small scraps of pages.

pathies" as "isms," and we may be killed cured in as many ways as we may be saved or damned. Behold, a new one comes from London—and henceforward there are to be Manpathy and of ideas. It is Sunday, or the Lord's Day, with which we Christians have to do; and it is a hopeful sign of a better estimate of the blessed day, that the while the Womanpathists array themselves in the latest colors from Paris. The Manpathists have power, and they use it in a narrow, vulgar, jealous

way, to repress a small and struggling class.

As we showed recently in these columns, the question of work for woman is a problem that be-comes more and more important, for the tendency of all civilizations, of close settlements and overerowding population, is to make the female largely in excess of the male. It is so in New F to me to be that it is a day of gladness and cheerful-ness, as distinguished from gloom on the one hand and Atlantic States. Accepting marriage as the duty of all men and women, we find that, after answerness, as distinguished from gloom on the one hand and sport on the other. It is one of the most striking facts in the Gospel, that one of the very few faults found with our Lord by unfavorable contemporaries was his supposed Sabbath breaking. Again and again he was so accused. Let those who interpret the Fourth pause to adjust it to the practical commentary of the life of Jesus.

Another point,—What is the number of ministers of the Christian Church who interpret the Lord's Day in this rigid style that is causing so much controversy at present? What is the scholarship of these men, as compared with that of others who give a more liberal interpretation of all the Scripture passages on the subject? How long have the narrow views been of Christendom? I shall answer my own questions. Poor Scotland is almost alone in this cold mist on the

WORK FOR WOMEN. wards, \$4234 07.

"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HER?" [From the Christian Inquirer.]

Mrs. Stowe, look upon the unwillingness of American women to enter the kitchens of their neighbors in domestic service as a mystery, ever ask themselves, Why not bug this service, and pay enough to attract to it? A young woman who will not work at two dollars a week, might be tempted by five. It is evident that the service is worth more than is offered for it. The employer, in this instance, is not competent to say, "The price shall be so much, no more." The fact that the relationship is sustained by one class of persons at a certain rate, is no proof that the service is not worth more to another class. It takes two to make a bargain; and the other party to the bargain cannot be induced to accede to the terms proposed. A man might hire a housekeeper, wages. Wives are worth more. American girls can't be had for domestics on certain terms. Try if it should be thought by any housekeeper that she cannot afford to pay for social standing, intelligence, and ambition, more than she mays for the

In parties and summer journeys. She can set off luxury against luxury, and choose which she will uries against conveniences, and pleasures against duties. The outery against American girls, for their unwillingness to serve in families, is unjustifiable, when people prefer expensive follies to their service and companionship.

I. Manning.

The Secretary, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, read the The Secretary, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, read the annual report. It was stated, in order to correct prevalent misapprehensions, that the Hospital was not free, except in cases of absolute inability to pay. Many patients had been taken at four dollars per week. The wives of country clergymen had, in several cases, been received at a nominal sum, and an appeal was made to the country towns to contribute to so good an object. Of the \$5000, which must be raised by contribution in order to receive a like sum you by the Legislature, \$3000 have been raised, and \$2000 are wanted. There is also a debt for imand \$2000 are wanted. There is also a debt for im-provements of about \$2000, which should be paid. The ladies of Roxbury were thanked for the pro-ceeds of a fair, amounting to over \$600. In Octo-ber last, four new wards in the building on Pleasant street were opened and assumed after those directed street were opened and named after those devoted friends to the cause, Lee, Hurd, Parkman and May. Dr. I. H. Bowditch had been appointed Consulting Physician. The report was accepted. Physician. The report of the Treasurer, (Mr. F. W. G.

May.) it appears that the receipts from all sources were \$14,484 49, including a loan from Mr. May. The current expenditures current expenditures amounted to the same of repairs and fitting up the new

Wards, \$3234 07.

The following Board of Directors were chosen Mr. George W. Bond, Mrs. Louisa C. Bond, M. Sarah J. Beck, Miss Mary Bartol, Mrs. Mary C. Barnard, Mrs. Mary C. Barnard, Mrs. Mary C. Barnard, Mrs. Mary C. Sarah J. Beck, Miss Mary Bartol, Mrs. Mary C. E. Barnard, Mrs. Mary G. Boardman, Mrs. Anna H. Clarke, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Mrs. Lucretia G. French, Miss Lucy Goddard, Mrs. John Goldthwait, Mrs. Charles G. Loring, Mr. F. W. G. May, Mrs. Joanna L. Merriam, Mrs. Mary A. S. Palmer, Hon. Samuel E. Sewell, Mr. J. H. Stephenson, Mr. James Tolman, Mrs. Lyman J. Whipple, Dr. M. E. Zaczrewska, Mrs. Henry W. Putnam.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, of New York, delivered Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, of New York, delivered

address upon the "Necessity of Culture for omen Physicians." The subject was enforced Women Physicians." The subject was enforced and illustrated by an estimate of its importance when compared with other pursuits. The physician has absolute control of life and death oftentimes. Hence the need of bonesty, high moral integrity and thorough education. The profession of medicine was thrown open to women in this country without hindrance, a fact not existing elsewhere. It was, therefore, of importance for the world's sake, and for the elevation of women, that this trust be not abused. Dr. Blackwell's address occupied about one hour, and was well worthy of the occasion about one hour, and was well worthy of the occasion

Dr. Zaczrewska, resident physician at the hospi tal, made a very interesting report, mostly connected with the hospital practice, and gave some details of the good it had accomplished. Her romarks were or the good it had accomplished. Her remarks were received with applause.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, by request, read two little poems, entitled "Endeavor," and "A Parable."

Remarks were made by Mr. J. H. Stephenson, Mr. Barnard and others, after which the meeting ad-journed.—Journal.

A very interesting article appears in the Novemer number of the Atlantic, said to be by Mrs. Stowe, a "the Woman Question, or, what will you do with a "Very ably and clearly it sets forth the difficulties of householders in securing sufficient and adequate help in the work of the household; and fully expresses the almost universal wonder that young American women, with their intelligence and bandiness, prefer almost any occupation to the comforts and pay of domestic service.

But do those numerous housekeepers, who, like
Mrs. Stowe, look upon the unwillingness of American women to enter the kitchens of their neighbors in domestic service as a mystery, ever ask themselves, Why not buy this service, and nay appears to the confedrit war debt, so they defent that State sent notes of Congress ceptin its heroes.

Zeel for repudiashen, that he was for repudiatin all clood the Confedrit war debt, so they defent in-

If it should be thought by any housekeeper that she cannot afford to pay for social standing, intelligence, and ambition, more than she pays for the humbler ignorance, it is to be replied, The question then comes to this, how will she distribute her expenses among the various objects which she needs? She can buy intelligent and capable labor, if she will save on bonnets, camel's hair shawls, charlotte-russe, will she can seed to fluxury against luxury, and choose which she will luxury against luxury, and choose which she will luxury against luxury, and choose which she will live the specific varieties and christian charity, ez to take that pay in greenbax, instid of de-

duties. The outery against American girls, for their unwillingness to serve in families, is onjustifiable, when people profess/pensive follies to their service.

But one or two expressions in Mrs. Stowe's article deserve no little reprolension. She proposed that it is a wirked an expression in Mrs. Stowe's article deserve no little reprolension. She proposed that it is a wirked and companionship and the professor of that it is a wirked and unchristin profe in American fered them in domestic service; and urges the sufficient them in domestic service; and urges the sufficient them in domestic service; and urges the sufficient to serve. Her based would have some content to serve. Her based would have some serve appropriateness, if a human an insult, now when it means, "I do not set than an insult, now when it means," I do not set than an insult, now when it means, "I do not set than an insult, now are re me and mine, as a good of the strong persuasion a while sance, to induce fugitist an ought to do. The language remaind one of the strong persuasion a while sance, to induce fugitist and upon the desired property of the strong persuasion and the summaters—Do now! I have a summaters—Do now! I have a summater and the summaters—Bo now old like it. And add, "I Christianly makes it somelody's duty to be a slave, in order to asve the Union's you apply a summater and the summaters, and the summaters and

go to a brothel, and fester in crime; or to a factory, and die from consumption; or work sixteen you may have intellect, scholarship, judgment; you household, subordinate, subservient, to be commanded, to be ordered about; what rights has she reserved to herself? What is she cultily considered about; what rights has she reserved to herself? What rights has she reserved to housesing? What is she cultily considered about; what rights has she reserved to herself? what rights has she reserved to he was rights has she reserved to housesing? What is she cultily considered about; what rights has she reserved to go to a brothel, and fester in crime; or to a fac- nity. Instead of being a whole person, she is only

her family, her happiness and her fame.—N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

AND CHILDREN.

The annual meeting of this institution took place on Tuesday afternoon. Nov. 14th, at the Warren street Chapel. Mr. Geo. W. Bond was called to preside, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Jacob M. Manning.

The Secretary, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, read the annual report.

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The secretary, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, read the secretary was offered by the Rev. Jacob M. Manning. Will you teach them " to know their place?" You cannot have them. You do not deserve to have them. You never can have American domestics until you can respect your hired help with that respect which is due to woman, until you can take that interest in them and beatow upon them that love which the human heart requires. Wages can never pay for service from the heart. No amount of money can ever pay for a kindness. We shall have American domestics when it is felt that

our conduct toward our domestics, our personal regard for them, and our undying interest in them, gard for them, and our undying interest in them, make our home so attractive that people of humble circumstances want to come to share the happiness we diffuse, to receive the good which our hearts bestow. "I have called you friends," must be the motto over the kitchen-door.

There is among our American people a sad and shocking state of sentiment in regard to so-called servants. The sentiment of the slaveholder lives not at the South alone. When we see coachmen in livery, though it be but the buttons of the coat or the buckle on the hat, we see evidences of that love of authority over man, that desire to have inferiors, and to "keep people in their places," which culminate the service of the second of th

and to "keep people in their places," which culminated in our great war; that spirit which denies American ideas, democratic ideas, Christian ideas; the spirit of the slave. "What shall we do with her?" asks, is a very important question. It is much more asse, is a very important question. It is much more important to ask, how comes it that this question is left to as to solve, and not submitted to her? Give her wages, respect, interest and love; we shall then have no authority to ask the question, and no need to consider it. She will answer it herself.

Thoy, N. Y.

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN. More than a year since, a female preacher. Rev. Olympia Brown, was installed pastor of the Universalist Society at Weymouth Landing. The novelty was calculated to create a temporary interest wholly independent of the merits of the preacher. Everybody must go at the merits of the preacher. Everybody must go at least once to see so strange a thing as a woman in the pulpit. But the novelty has worn away, and whatever prosperity now appears in the Weymouth Society ought, in common fairness, to be set down as genuine, and, therefore, as ha ing all the elements of durability. It therefore gives us sincere pleasure to record a very successful ministry since pleasure to record a very successful ministry the installation. If all the ministers of the stro sex had half the zeal and industry of Rev. Olymsex had half the zeal and industry of the property of the party of the on a year, she has honestly earned a right to this norable mention of her labors.—Universalist.

MR. NASEBY DREAMS A DREAM.

SAINTS REST (which is in the Stait uv Noo ) Jersy.) July 12, 1865,

Dreems is becoming the most commonest recreation I hev. I don't know whether these dreems is tion I hev. I don't know whether these dreems is
the spirit of prophesy, sugar-coated with sleep, or
whether they are superindoset by the reglar three
quarters us a pound us tripe I eat at about 11 1.2
P. M., but dreems I hev.
Last knight I dreemed that I had brigd time, and
wuz set ahead about nine months, which time brings
forth events in pollytiks ez well ez in other
things to tecius to menshun.

things to tecjus to menshun.

Methot the south hed bin consillyatid and recon-Methot the south new bin commy and structid, and hed cum back into the sisterbood uv States, ez sisters ginrally cum back after a quarrel. States, ez sisters ginrany com oaca anter a quasi-South Carliny wuz representid in the house by Ginral Swasher, and all the Rhetts, et setry, and Missippy by a dozen or 2 Kernels and Ginrals, for

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JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIO CULTURE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTO

The corn is swaying around the fold; The lark is asleep by the plough at rest; Day is hushed to the black night's breast. Thatched like huts stand the slanting sheaver On the broad field strewn with the poppy less And the red clouds hong, with a wandering. The wood and the meadow and the stream of

The only fruit that to me was dear,

I have gathered to-day in the white hand here.

And fling the nute at the girls you love ;

THE HARVEST MOON. The moon has turned to a silvery gold;